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Sirloin Steak, lb.	24c	Loaf Pork Chops, lb.	20c
T-bone Steak, lb.	24c	Pork Steaks, 2 lbs.	25c
Loaf Lamb Chops, lb.	33c	Pork Liver, lb.	10c

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SCOTLAND WINS OVER ENGLAND IN FOOTBALL MATCH

(Continued From Page 1)

and Morton pounded Goodall to about past the goal. England got away again, Bastin swinging across to field to Crooks, who rounded McCone and laid a pass on Smith's toes. The chance was snapped up at once and the Scottish goalie was beaten by a shot that did not rise six inches from the ground.

McGOWAN SCORES
Undisturbed, the Scots attacked and

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- E. Hallor, entrepreneur, electro-therapist,** 620 View Street; evenings 7 to 8.
- Sidney Hotel**—Still serving those wonderful chicken dinners.
- Cherrybank**—Board and residence. Mrs. Currie, 818 McClure Street. G 0041.
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- Hard Times!**—The Nutshell caters to decreased incomes by serving lunches from 30c up. The same dainty service.
- Margaret Jenkins**—Parent-Teacher Association—Lecture on "The Gold Standard" will be given in the auditorium of the Margaret Jenkins School by Professor E. S. Farr, Monday, November 9, at 8 p.m. The public is cordially invited to attend. Admission free.
- Private Christmas Greeting Cards,** printed with name and address, from \$1.00 per dozen up. Lots of samples to choose from. Victoria Book and Stationery Company Limited, 1002 Government Street.
- Arrived!**—Exclusive, inexpensive English Christmas gifts, Period Arts, Belmont House.
- Gordon Furriers, Sayward Block**—Furs remodeled, repaired, cleaned, mothproofed.
- There is one ideal gift for aunts and uncles and grandparents.** Send them portraits of the children. Wilfred Gibson, photographer, Central Building.
- H. H. Livstone, chiropractic specialist,** 312-3 Pemberton Building.
- Morning special at Tyrrell's Beauty Parlors,** D. Spencer Limited, 9 to 10 a.m. Permanent waving, \$5.75; marcel or finger wave, 50c; facials, 75c. All experienced operators. No appointments for these specials.
- Christ Church Cathedral annual missionary bazaar,** Memorial Hall, November 18, 11 to 6.
- Oak Bay United Church Fall Fair,** Friday, November 13, 2:30 p.m. until 10 p.m. Entertainment and purchases for every one. Afternoon tea and cafeteria supper.
- Under the auspices of the Women's Guild of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church,** a social tea will be held in the lecture room of the church, Saturday, November 14, from 3 to 6.
- Church of Our Lord, Free Church of England, bazaar,** November 27, in Crispe Memorial Hall, Humboldt and Blanshard.
- New arrival of gifts from 50c.** Smith's Picture Shop, 619 View.
- Harper Method shop,** offering complete beauty service during morning hours, 9 to 10, at half price, without appointment, 313 Sayward Building, Phone E 4926.

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PICGLY MAGLY

1,000,000 JOIN IN BIG MOSCOW DEMONSTRATION

Great Parade and Other Events Mark 14th Anniversary of Soviet Revolution

By Stanley P. Richardson, Associated Press writer

Moscow, Nov. 7.—Russia stopped work today on the five-year-plan and commemorated the fourteenth anniversary of the October Revolution, which established the Bolsheviks in power.

The capital led the way in the celebration with an impressive military and civil demonstration in Red Square, in which more than 1,000,000 persons participated. Bands blared the "Internationale," troops of the Red Army passed in a two-hour review before Joseph Stalin, President Kalinin, Premier Molotov, War Commissar Voroshilov, and other high officials of the government and the Communist Party who watched from the balconies of the Kremlin.

Cavalry, infantry, artillery, tank corps and other units swept by at the salute and military airplanes dipped overhead, their motors beating a steady echo off the walls of the Kremlin.

THOUSANDS TAKE OATH
Before the parade M. Voroshilov, mounted on a prancing horse, administered the oath of fidelity to the republic to thousands of young soldiers massed before him in their first appearance in army service. They cheered lustily as their commander-in-chief wheeled off at the conclusion of the brief ceremony.

Besides most of the population of Moscow, including women and children, thousands of workers had come from all parts of the nation on special trains to participate in the celebration. Among the marchers were small delegations from Canada, Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Mongolia.

The demonstrations, which began in the early forenoon, lasted until evening.

JAPAN AGAIN MAKES NEGOTIATION DEMAND

(Continued From Page 1)

On November 6, said Dr. Sze, Major Shideyoshi Kiyashi, representing the Japanese command, informed General Mah that he would have to abdicate in favor of Chang Hai-peng, who would set up a committee for the maintenance of order.

DESCRIPTORS AS PRETEXT
"This makes it clear," said Dr. Sze, "that repairing the Nonni River bridge is merely a pretext for the continued presence of Japanese troops. It is unusual to repair bridges with the aid of artillery and bombing planes."

The Japanese military authorities actually have overstepped an agreement between the Chinese provincial government and the Japanese consulate at Taitshar, insisting on repairing the bridge by these provocative means after General Mah had undertaken to do so himself.

AUTHORITY DESTROYED
"This concrete example shows how, on a pretext of maintaining order, the Japanese military are destroying the authority of the Chinese provincial government and setting up, at Mukden, Kirin and other points arbitrary rule by puppets of the Japanese army command."

Dr. Sze said this policy was fomenting disorder and was in violation of Article 1 of the League of Nations and Article 1 of the Washington Nine-point plan.

SOME OF TROOPS RETIRE
Geneva, Nov. 7.—Japan informed the League of Nations Council today that in the last few days half its troops stationed at Chu Liuh and more than half of those in the vicinity of Kiang had been withdrawn, reducing the troops in those localities to less than 1,000 men.

BRIDGE REPAIRED
Tokio, Nov. 7.—A Japanese dispatch from Taitshar said Japanese engineers, taking advantage of the retreat of Chinese troops under Gen. Mah Chan-shan, had begun repairing the railway bridge over the Nonni River, where the Chinese were defeated in a three-day battle.

The main body of the Japanese troops is concentrated at Taitshar, north of the river, forming a protective screen for the repair work.

Considerable anxiety is felt here for the safety of the Japanese consul and ten Japanese residents at Taitshar, with which communication has been cut off.

STEPS CONSIDERED
Geneva, Nov. 7.—Pressure of economic and diplomatic boycotts against Japan by the rest of the world's powers was the subject of a meeting of the League of Nations under consideration today to settle the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria.

The legal section of the League secretariat is studying whether member nations can be asked to recall their ambassadors and ministers from Tokyo if Japan continues to reject arbitration measures.

The examination also was understood to embrace the question of the practicability of an economic boycott. As the Japanese stood to-day, another effort will be made to induce Japan to adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward China, and if that fails the Council will probably call for members to recall their envoys.

ARGENTINA TO VOTE SUNDAY

People Will Choose President, Vice-president and Assembly

Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Nov. 7.—The military hand of the Provisional Government of President Uriburu, which has gripped Argentina in a state of siege since the revolution of September 8, 1930, was relaxed at 8 o'clock this morning to permit free balloting in to-morrow's national elections.

The decree lifting virtual martial law will continue until 6 o'clock to-morrow evening while the country votes to choose a new President and Vice-President, a legislature and provincial officers.

Supporters of Augustin P. Justo, Conservative candidate, a soldier and engineer, expect a three to one majority. Some supporters of Lisandro de la Torre, Socialist, lawyer and farmer, insist their candidate will win with the support of members of the Radical Party, whose candidates were eliminated recently by the government because of improper nominations.

CONGRESSMAN SUGGESTS CANADIAN-U.S. RECIPROCITY

(Continued From Page 1)

We face two alternatives: Either higher tariffs and less trade or lower tariffs by reciprocity or otherwise and trade. Mr. Celler said increases in the Dunning budget were directly aimed against United States goods. The Bennett government had taken action against more United States goods, he added. "These increased Canadian duties are bound to have further repercussions in the United States and may well give rise to further retaliation on our side of the border."

He concluded: "You have been elected on a platform pledging you to protect tariff, but lowering the tariff barriers between our countries as our late President Taft so ably stated is not a violation of the protective principle."

CATTLE DUTY

Canadian Press Staff Writer

Washington, Nov. 7.—The United States tariff commission yesterday announced the application of the Lancaster Livestock Exchange at Lancaster, Pa., for a decrease in the duty on cattle had been withdrawn.

This means the almost prohibitive tariff of 2½ cents and 3 cents a pound on Canadian cattle weighing less and more than 700 pounds will remain in effect during the season when heavy shipments might normally be expected.

Results of the imposition of these rates and the tariff on cattle in Canada and the United States and it was believed that on its advice to the ways and means committee of the House Chairman Willis C. Hawley had been reported to Congress, saying: "No change is proposed in the duty on live cattle as differences in the cost of growing range cattle in Canada and the United States are found to be covered by the existing duties. The commission's findings were never made public."

FORDNEY RATES
The duties referred to by Mr. Hawley were those in the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922 as follows: Live cattle weighing less than 1,050 pounds, 1½ cents; weighing more, 2 cents.

The House refused to accept the report of its committee and pressure having been brought to bear by cattle-producers' interests, the Fordney-McCumber schedule was revised to read cattle less than 800 pounds, 2 cents; more, 2½.

The Senate finance committee made no change in these rates, but when the item came to the floor Senator

LIQUOR AND RELIEF Funds Not Mixed

London, Ont., Nov. 7.—Londoners who seek civic relief and are found to be spending money on liquor are to be punished severely, Magistrate T. W. Scandrett has decreed. To give point to the declaration, he sentenced a man to six months in the Ontario Reformatory.

MAN IS HELD BY KIDNAPPERS

Note From Gang Received By Well-to-do Citizen of St. Louis, Missouri

Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7.—A demand for ransom for the return of Alexander Berg, fifty-seven-year-old president of the Hill Fur Company here and reputed millionaire, kidnapped late yesterday in his limousine on Lindbergh Boulevard, was received by Mrs. Berg at the Berg Apartment in the fashionable Park Plaza Hotel.

No amount was specified, the note from the abductors merely saying: "Get the money ready."

It added instructions would follow later as to how much was to be paid and the method to be employed in getting it to the kidnapers.

It also was learned from police that Berg wrote that: "I am O.K." That he was being treated nicely and that he expected to be home in a few days.

VERDICT SOON AT WINNIPEG

Canadian Press

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—Fate of Alfred Henderson, Port Frances, Ireland, charged with the murder of Abbie Levinson, Winnipeg fur buyer, was in the hands of the jury to-day. Following the charge by Mr. Justice Donovan this forenoon the jury retired to consider its verdict.

The judge cast doubt on the theories of both the prosecution and the defence. The claim of self-defence advanced by the accused, he said, was not consistent with Levinson making an attack a short distance from a taxi driver. The prosecution theory of robbery also was inconsistent with the manner in which Henderson had associated with Levinson, he stated.

Liberal Leader To Visit Nova Scotia

Associated Press

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will attend the meeting of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association November 18, and immediately afterwards will return to Ottawa to preside at the meeting of the National Liberal Organization Committee which has been summoned to convene in Ottawa, November 23.

LIFE SENTENCES FOR THREE MEN

Canadian Press

Montreal, Nov. 7.—Three men were sentenced to life imprisonment, two others to fifteen years each in the penitentiary and a sixth man to the eight months he had already spent in jail when Chief Justice Greenfield and Mr. Justice Wilson passed sentence yesterday in four cases heard at the September term of the Court of King's Bench here.

The sentences were meted out as follows: Jack Edgett, manslaughter, life imprisonment.

Alfred Matheson, armed robbery with intent to kill, life imprisonment.

Robert Casp, armed robbery with intent to kill, life imprisonment.

Arthur Armstrong, armed robbery, fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Peter Mascepa, seditious utterances, eight months in jail.

Tom Connolly of Texas made a successful fight for further revision and the rates finally stood: Less than 700 pounds, 2½ cents; more, 3 cents. The item was carried on a wave of high tariff sentiment.

OUT OUR WAY—

—By WILLIAMS



CHILD IS KEPT IN DARK CLOSET For Four Years

Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 7.—Thirteen-year-old Edith Riley is free from a windowless closet prison in her parent's home for the first time in four years.

When removed yesterday by police she weighed thirty-eight pounds. Her father and stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. Lester N. Riley, are charged with cruelty. They were arrested and released in bonds of \$1,000 each.

The child, said by physicians, to be five years old in physical development, is in a hospital, where she is being fed.

When Policewoman Ruby G. Brandt searched the Riley home, she said she found Edith crouched on the floor of a dark closet amid filth and a little but liquid foods and was clad only in a shirt-like garment.

The father's only reply to police questioning was that the child had bad habits and had been neglected. He is forty-nine years old and a plasterer.

Knowledge of the girl's imprisonment leaked out through her brother, Francis, a junior high school student. He had spoken to classmates about her and the rumors reached Judge Kathryn Somers of the court, who started an investigation.

The offence charged is a misdemeanor and carries a maximum penalty on conviction of a fine of \$250 or imprisonment up to two years, or both.

CONVICTED MAN FLEES PENALTY

Japanese Doctor Convicted on Narcotic Charge in Vancouver Goes to Japan

Associated Press

Vancouver, Nov. 7.—When Kiyokata, Kusakata, fifty-four-year-old Japanese physician, failed to appear in the county court here yesterday for sentence on a charge of having had in his possession cocaine and morphine, Judge Cayley was informed the convicted man had fled to Japan.

Kusakata, who is not licensed to practice medicine in British Columbia, was found guilty a month ago, when Judge Cayley refused to accept his explanation that he knew nothing of a small quantity of a narcotic drug which police discovered in his house on East Cordova Street.

The minimum penalty would have been six months' imprisonment and a \$200 fine, followed by deportation.

A remand had been granted by the judge and Kusakata had been released on his own recognizance in the meantime to enable him to make representations to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa for leniency.

Instead of following that course, Kusakata took passage for Japan, and later information is that he has arrived there.

John A. Sutherland, who was Kusakata's counsel at the trial, informed the judge, when the case was called, yesterday, that he had learned on Thursday of his client's departure.

OTTAWA GIVES REVENUE AND OUTLAY REPORT

Associated Press

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—For the seven months of the present fiscal year ended October 31, the total ordinary revenue of the government of Canada was \$202,871,928, and the ordinary expenditure \$201,969,590. During the corresponding seven months of 1930, the total ordinary revenue was \$235,618,402, while total ordinary expenditure amounted to \$192,496,590.

These figures are given in a financial statement issued by the Department of Finance last yesterday.

Under ordinary revenue the following totals are shown for the seven months of 1931, with figures for the corresponding seven months of 1930 in brackets: Customs duties \$65,178,928 (1930, \$65,178,928); excise tax, sales, stamps, etc. \$30,091,664 (1930, \$30,091,664); income tax \$50,544,796 (1930, \$50,544,796); miscellaneous taxes \$55,955 (1930, \$55,955); interest on public debts \$63,709,069 (1930, \$63,709,069); pensions and national health \$5,545,038 (1930, \$5,545,038); national revenue \$6,627,285 (1930, \$6,627,285); post office \$15,402,434 (1930, \$15,402,434); national defence \$6,006,555 (1930, \$6,006,555); agriculture \$4,588,719 (1930, \$4,588,719); public works chargeable to income \$6,372,100 (1930, \$6,372,100); soldier land settlement \$605,619 (1930, \$605,619); Canada Clutter Act \$792,519 (1930, \$792,519); and miscellaneous \$4,389,576 (1930, \$4,389,576).

FIGURES OF OUTLAYS
Total ordinary expenditure particulars for the seven months of 1931, with figures for the corresponding seven months of 1930 in brackets, follows: Pensions \$25,650,071 (1930, \$25,650,071); subsidies to provinces \$6,372,100 (1930, \$6,372,100); soldier land settlement \$605,619 (1930, \$605,619); Canada Clutter Act \$792,519 (1930, \$792,519); and miscellaneous \$4,389,576 (1930, \$4,389,576).

ONE ADDED TO GERMAN CABINET

Associated Press

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Chancellor Brüning's cabinet was increased by one man to-day with the appointment by President von Hindenburg of Hans Schlange as Minister without Portfolio, to succeed Gottfried Trevanius, who became Minister of Transportation in the recent cabinet reorganization.

Herr Schlange, an important Pomeranian land owner and a Farmers' Party member of the Reichstag, also takes over his predecessor's post as Commissioner for East Prussian Affairs.

Alberta hens on 70,000 farms, averaging eighty per farm, produced 31,000,000 dozen eggs in 1930.

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WHAT OFFERS? PAIR OF QUEBEC mink. Box 346, Times.

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MAYORS WILL TAKE OFFICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES MONDAY

By Thomas T. Champion, Canadian Press Staff Writer.

London, Nov. 7.—Monday is the day on which mayors are elected and take office throughout England and Wales. The choice of mayor is almost invariably a pre-arranged matter between the different political parties of the city or town council in order that the new lord mayor or mayor may reach the civic chair through a unanimous decision.

The Lord Mayor of London is formally elected on Michaelmas Day, September 29, although he does not take office until November 9. The new lord mayor for this year is Alderman Maurice Jenks, chartered accountant, who joined the common council in 1910 and has been an alderman since 1923. Both his great-grandfather and grandfather were freemen of the city.

Among the lord mayors and mayors who will take office next Monday are: Liverpool, Alderman Conrad Cross, Conservative; Manchester, Councillor Ellis Green, chartered accountant, Conservative; Birmingham, John Bedford Burman, printer, Unionist; Leeds, Alderman Fred Brown Simpson, railway clerk, Labor; Hull, Alderman Robert Walter Wheelon, tug owner, Conservative; York, Alderman Charles William Melbourn, builder, Conservative; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Councillor John George Nixon, chartered accountant, Nationalist; Bristol, John Hampden Inskip, solicitor, Conservative; Bradford, Alderman George Walker, company director, Liberal; Leicester, Alderman W. E. Wilford, boot retailer, Labor; Stoke-on-Trent, Alderman Miss Florence Palmer, laundry proprietress, Labor; Norwich, George Ernest White, wholesale shoe dealer, Liberal; Portsmouth, Alderman F. G. Foster, Conservative.

In many of the cities and boroughs the incoming chief magistrates, from motives of economy, will abandon the customary luncheon or dinner given by their fellow councillors. No appreciable change, however, will be made in the case of the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London, the expense of which is borne by him and the city sheriffs.

Man and Wife Are Burned to Death

Kirkland Lake, Ont., Nov. 7.—Trapped in their small dwelling a half-mile north of here, Edwin Aiger, thirty, and his wife, Betty, twenty-four, lost their lives in a fire which destroyed their home yesterday. The charred bodies were taken from the ruins barely half an hour after the fire was first seen. The fire originated from fumes from a gasoline can.

MAYORS WILL TAKE OFFICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES MONDAY IN U.S. TO HAVE WET PLATFORM

Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 7.—Samuel Harden Church, president of the Carnegie Institution, says a National Liberal party will be organized with an outright wet plank in its platform, and hold a convention in 1932 for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Liberal party in Pennsylvania supported John M. Hemphill, also the Democratic nominee for governor, against Governor Gifford Pinchot in the last general election when Hemphill polled nearly 400,000 Liberal votes. Church was an active leader of the Liberal.

"After the experimental campaign in Pennsylvania," Church said to-day, "it was determined the Liberal party should effect a national organization."

He said the party's platform also would include demands for immediate reduction of 20 per cent in the tariff; issuance of \$1,000,000,000 in silver certificates based on the purchase of gold; a part of the war debts; abandonment of price fixing in agriculture; restoration to the state legislatures of the choice of United States senators; protection of labor against unemployment by a reservoir system of payment; a conference seat in the League of Nations, and membership in the World Court.

The wet plank would propose repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and return of control of the liquor question to the states under a system of local option, he said.

Rainfall in North Alberta Is Average

Canadian Press

Edmonton, Nov. 7.—Absence from Edmonton of the Alberta Minister of Agriculture and the field crops commissioner prevents official comment on disturbing advice on moisture shortage on the prairies contained in Winnipeg and Chicago dispatches. A check-up in official circles reveals an absence of any regular collection of soil moisture reports for the province. It is believed the Dominion experimental stations and farms make reports to Ottawa.

In well-informed circles the opinion has been expressed there has been a fair amount of moisture this fall in central and northern parts of the province, with a very scant rainfall in the dried-out area of the southeast.

MURDERERS ARE HUNTED IN BRAZIL

Sao Paulo, Brazil, Nov. 7.—Releasing themselves with duplicate keys, thirty-six desperate criminals overpowered their guards in the Rio Preto Prison, Sao Paulo State, and escaped yesterday to the interior.

Most of the fugitives are murderers, one being charged with thirty homicides.

Attempts by a posse to surround the prison breakers were unsuccessful and the populace of the district was in terror yesterday evening.

Grouping Of Plants In The Scree

By JOHN HUTCHISON, F.R.H.S.

When a moraine or scree is planted it is generally an experiment, and only a few species are at first introduced. Later, the gardener becomes more enthusiastic and enlarges the scree and plants more plants. Up to this time nothing has been done in the matter of arrangement or grouping, and the result is very often "spotty."

At this stage the keen gardener decides to replant, with an eye to grouping and color. Some hints, gathered from personal experience, may be of use to those who, like the writer, have had to renovate a "spotty" scree.

Three hundred years ago Bacon wrote: "I do hold it in the royal ordering of gardens there ought to be in which, generally, things of beauty may be then in season." This advice applies to the scree garden, as it does to every other form of flower gardening. Plants gain in effect if they are planted in masses, or at least in threes or fours, or more of a kind, and in planting a scree the month of flowering of each species should be noted, so that, as far as possible, there will be at least one bright spot at all times, from early spring until late fall.

EARLY AND LATE

Whatever else is omitted from the scree, let there be specimens of the earliest things to bloom as well as the very latest, for these are the most welcome of all. The earliest of scree plants are the Kobuchia strawberries. If the scree is large enough, and one has the stock, these should be planted in colonies, but if the planting is of the smaller size, they may be grouped as there is no danger of the yellows, the pinks and the whites clashing.

Primula frondosa is the first of the primrose family to come in to bloom in the scree, and it is an excellent scree plant, but it should be planted in a mass of at least half-a-dozen plants which will make a show, whereas a single specimen will hardly be noticed. This primula comes into bloom in March and April.

Next comes gentiana acutis, the Swiss Gentian, early in April. This, too, should be represented by at least several plants which will make a beautiful splash of blue. With this gentian, Aethlonema Warley Rose will be in flower and a beautiful arrangement can be made by planting the gentian at the foot of a slope covered by the Aethlonema.

COLOR COMBINATIONS
Many of the best alpine combinations of flowers will be found in the association of blue or mauve with pink. There should be plenty of white flowers in the spring to offset the colors that are more plentiful at that season than later on.

Many of the campanulas bloom later in the year and should be included in the planting. Campanula Excelsa, Waldesteinia and Stanfieldia are examples which bloom in July and may be well associated with a good clump of Silene acutis, which latter blooms several times in the year in Victoria.

COMMENCING MONDAY

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Enlarged Weather Report Service For the Prairies

Canadian Press

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—Plans for a greatly improved and extended meteorological service for the prairies were drawn up and approved at the conference of agriculture, grain trade and meteorological service authorities which ended here yesterday. The report of the conference will be presented to Hon. Alfred Durnan, Minister of Marine, by a deputation to be arranged by W. C. McKillop, dean of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and H. G. L. Strange.

The conference's report is a three-fold one. It embodies first of all requests for improved weather reporting on the prairies, with special relation to agriculture and crop conditions. Then it outlines the proposed extension of the present service, which involves the establishment of more than 150 new reporting stations to practically the whole cultivated area of the prairies.

the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The third section of the report suggests problems on which research should be conducted, either by the meteorological service of Canada or by the service in co-operation with agricultural colleges.

"Build B.C. Payrolls"

Pacific Milk Whipped Nicely



Mrs. Agnes Williams of Victoria tried Pacific Milk as a whipping cream last summer, and in a fine letter received yesterday gives something of the results:

"The first time I tried it," she writes, "it came out so nicely it was better than I expected. So every time I want whipped cream I use Pacific Milk. I have none on hand, I send for it."

Thursday we will reprint the recipe.

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PLANT A POPPY ON COMMUNITY CROSS

WEAR A POPPY THIS ARMISTICE

We make all Poppies and Wreaths for British Columbia. If sales are large it means year-round employment for seventy disabled men. Do your part.

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This autumn presents an opportunity, which may never be repeated, of securing Evergreen Trees, Blossoming Trees, Dwarf Trees and Shade Trees at remarkably low prices. Choose them yourself at our nurseries and plant them immediately. We have them in enormous variety, large and small.

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Barney Oldfield says,—"New Volatile Vapor STARTS COLD MOTORS INSTANTLY"

NEW Winter Union contains a new **Volatile Vapor** that insures instant starting on the raw, damp mornings of the Coast, or in sub-zero temperatures. In the "Arctic" tests **WINTER UNION** rated 98%. Many fuels rated even less than 85%.

No Loss of Mileage—No Fading
Dynamometer and service tests show that **Volatile Vapor** in **Winter Union** gives you the same mileage as with summer gasoline, but with an added punch.

There is NO "FADING", "bucking", "boiling in the carburetor" or "vapor lock" with **Winter Union**—even in the mildest Coast weather. **NEW VOLATILE VAPOR** is self-contained in the liquid gasoline until released at the carburetor jet.

Barney Oldfield, famous racing driver, says that the new **Volatile Vapor** feature makes it the finest winter gasoline ever produced for Western Canadian motorists.

No Increase in Price
New **Winter Union** with its **Volatile Vapor** is ready today—AT NO EXTRA COST. Watch for the Blue and White Pumps of the Union Oil Company of Canada Limited, with the gaily decorative strings of flags. For gasoline that adds new power to quicker starting, stop there all this winter.

Made in Canada.
Canadian men and women are employed by the Union Oil Company of Canada Ltd., which has a large investment in Western Canada, buys Canadian materials and thus contributes to the prosperity of your own community.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
MADE IN B.C.

WATCH FOR THIS PUMP!



NEW Winter Union Gasoline

With the New Volatile Vapor that gives fastest-starting with NO LOSS OF MILEAGE or "motor fading."

Victoria Daily Times

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THE LEAGUE SHOWS ITS TEETH

IT IS EVIDENT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS Council is of the opinion that Japan has violated her pledge and incurred such penalties as the covenant provides. To-day's developments include the consideration of the possibility of economic and diplomatic boycotts against the Island Kingdom unless she will agree to arbitration in connection with the Manchurian situation. Another effort is to be made to induce her to adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward China; but if that fails it is practically certain the Council of the League will ask the member nations of the organization to recall their envoys.

This is a testing time for the League. One of its most influential members has ignored its advice and persuasion. The sepias are telling us that it has failed. It has done nothing of the kind. It is pertinent to ask what would have happened if there had been no League of Nations. The answer is that instead of a hundred or so killed there would have been thousands. It can be said with certainty that by this time the world would have had a first-class war on its hands, with more than Japan and China involved. The moral force which the League has been able to exercise, not forgetting the delicate hints that have gone from Washington to Tokio, has prevented the trouble developing into a major conflagration.

It is apparent now that Japan is faced with the necessity of making a decision which vitally affects her standing among the nations of the world, as a member of the League of Nations and a signatory of the pact which outlawed war as an instrument of national policy. The League has appealed to her especially—it has not altogether exonerated China—because it considers she is chiefly at fault. It must make good its position or admit its partial failure to do what is expected of it. It is not likely to do the latter; and Japan can not afford to be economically and diplomatically ostracized.

TWO PIONEER BUSINESSMEN

WITHIN THE LAST THREE DAYS Victoria has suffered the loss of two widely-esteemed pioneer businessmen through the death of Mr. W. T. Williams, which occurred on Thursday morning, and that of Mr. Lewis Marks, which happened yesterday.

Mr. Williams will be remembered for his connection with the well-known clothing establishment founded by his father and conducted by him for many years, first on Johnson Street and afterwards on Yates Street. Later he associated himself with the paint business. He was an ardent lover of music, possessing a fine bass voice which frequently was heard to advantage on the concert platform, and was one of the veterans of the Arion Club. His hearty, genial disposition won him a wide circle of friends by whom he will be sorely missed.

Mr. Lewis Marks, who passed away suddenly yesterday morning, had resided here since his infancy and few citizens of this community were as well known throughout the province. Certainly, none was more highly esteemed. For the greater part of his life he was connected with the Hamilton Power Company, which later was absorbed by the Canadian Explosives Limited, and in his various capacities in this association he was brought into contact with the business life of the province as well as the Canadian Yukon in a very intimate sense. At the time of his death he was president of the Pacific Club. Mr. Marks was endowed with many amiable qualities of mind and heart and his host of friends were deeply shocked to learn of his passing.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE

WITH THE ATTENTION OF A LARGE part of the world focussed on the situation in the Orient, the lecture which the Rev. H. H. Gowen, M.A., professor of Oriental languages and literature at the University of Washington, will deliver next Monday evening on the subject of disarmament at the First United Church, should draw a very large audience. The gathering has been arranged by the Victoria Ministerial Association which is devoting considerable study to the question that is uppermost in the minds of the peoples of the world at the present time.

Apart from the fact that Dr. Gowen is an authority on the Orient, its peoples, literature, and traditions, the knowledge he has acquired in his rambling about the world has given him an intimate insight into humanity's problems. The world's most ardent hope is that next February's disarmament conference shall be a complete success; its worst fear is that the forces of reaction shall have their way in whole or in part. Dr. Gowen, of course, is well known in the pulpit and on the lecture platform, and those who will go to the First United Church on Monday evening will be amply repaid.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

A FEW DAYS AGO ATTORNEY-GENERAL Pooley denied a report appearing in The Times that the provincial government was considering an increase of the revenue tax of one per cent to three per cent. Later denials of other reports were issued in the morning paper with the charge that the various allegations to which the government objected were merely propaganda intended to influence the electors, especially the electors of Columbia, where a by-election is pending. One of these reports was that the government was considering the reduction of the Liquor Control Board from three commissioners to one in the interests of economy.

While The Times accepts Mr. Pooley's denial of the report that the government—as a government—is considering an increase of the one per cent revenue tax to three per cent, common knowledge of the government's financial condition raises the interesting and

important inquiry of just what form of taxation increase is being considered. We know the Finance Minister has been canvassing every possible opening for fresh taxation, and that the list of his possibilities has included an increase of the one per cent tax, but whether it is an increase to two, three, four or five per cent, we do not know. Perhaps the report to which the Attorney-General entered his denial understated the nature of the contemplated increase, and leaves us to assume that the government is considering a raise of more than three per cent. If this has not yet become a live question with the government, it will be before long. It has been a hot one with the Finance Minister for many months.

But whatever may be the conclusion of the government relative to its revenue prospects, it is high time for the realization that its taxation possibilities are strictly limited, and can not begin to bridge the gap between income and expenditure, especially the hiatus which will be yawning in the government's face next year. In all probability the amount which will be required for that purpose will exceed five millions of dollars, and this can not be raised by new taxation, simply because the more the tax burden is increased the fewer the number of taxpayers becomes. Nor will it be possible to borrow, for reasons with which the government has good ground to be familiar. Hence the only alternative that will be open will be a drastic reduction in expenditure, which has risen beyond all sound needs during the last few years. The government will have to steel itself to the onerous duty of operating within an income which is bound to be very much less than it is now. It will have to cut its financial waist-line down to comparatively sylph-like proportions, and this means, to carry the metaphor further, that it will have to show more back-bone, particularly to its party followers throughout the country, than it has been able to show up to the present moment.

On Thursday The Times reprinted a strong editorial article from The Vancouver Province, which in a general way is a supporter of the provincial government, urging reforms in financial administration—more economy and efficiency and careful treasury control over departmental expenditures—as the only means of averting a critical situation. Our contemporary declares that there have been inefficiency and waste in connection with the relief works which have been carried on, hints at political party patronage and the loss it is bound to involve, and intimates that this is the reason why Ottawa is sternly cutting the road programme in British Columbia. The advice thus given is altogether called for, and if the government is not sufficiently competent or resolute enough to carry it out, it will have to give way to one that is.

AN ANCIENT DREAM

THE PACIFIC FREIGHT STEAMER that got off its course in a gale and passed an isolated coral island where some eighty descendants of a roving beach comber of the old days live in dreamy peace, untouched by the world's alarms; gave its crew an experience for which the ordinary mortal, probably, would give several years of his life.

The dream of an island paradise in the South Seas is an old one—as old, at least, as Drake and Magellan. Very few of us, any more, even dream of living in such a place; but we still feel that we would like to visit one, some day, if the gods could be so kind. And these sailors had that ancient wish fulfilled.

But perhaps, when all is said and done, it is just as well that we can not do it. To dream about romance is one thing; to bump into it, in solid reality, is quite another, and the sad fact is that most of us would not recognize it if we saw it.

For romance, and adventure, and such fanciful things as South Sea paradises, have very little objective reality. They exist within us, or not at all. If we have eyes to see them, we can find them on every side, even in a modern city or a drowsy little country town. If we have not, it would do us precious little good to go far afield in search of them.

All of this is more or less familiar to anyone who has stopped to think about it. Yet it is easily forgotten; and when we envy the men who wander the sea lanes, and touch at exotic islands and outlandish seaports, we are really longing, not for a wider horizon but for better eyesight.

If we could see things more clearly we would discover that the ordinary, hum-drum routine of daily living is packed with the stuff we dream about. The threads of a dozen romances will be crossed in any street car that trundles downtown. Any shop, any office, contains enough stories to keep a Balzac busy for a lifetime. Gallantry, struggle, courage, defeat, idealism—life is prodigal with them, here as elsewhere.

And so, instead of yearning for distant voyages, we might hope simply for clearer vision. If we had it we would forget the South Sea Islands.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

ECONOMY ALL ROUND
The Richmond Times-Dispatch

The solution of our economic problems is largely a matter for the American people themselves. They must tighten their belts and get down to work. They must live as modestly as possible, consistent with health and a fair degree of happiness. They must be self-sacrificing. And what applies to them applies with equal force to the government. The government cannot afford to extend its activities until normal times come again. It cannot afford to be extravagant in dealing with those matters which of necessity engage its attention. It is a time for strict economy all round.

WOMEN AND MOVING
A View by "Laura Ambler."

Given a restless sex, with a background of a restless age, women may be justly credited with the responsibility for many an annual move. Being in their homes more hours than men and in many cases lacking an absorbing occupation, they are more conscious of the defects in their immediate surroundings and more attracted by the contrasting merits of another locality.

One real estate agent believes that many women move because they enjoy planning the furnishings of a new apartment.

A THOUGHT

And He built his sanctuary like high palaces, like the earth which He hath established for ever.—Psalms lxxviii 69.

Everywhere, through all ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the Word of God to be against it.—Hooker.

Loose Ends

In defence of a much-maligned fellow—who needs no defence from me—and in defence of a pale green correspondent.

By H. B. W.

YOU KNOW, incredible as it may seem to dull, normal people like yourself, I like November. Yes, I like November, and when November is perhaps the most unpopular month of the whole twelve, perhaps no other friend but me, I think I should rally around and say something for poor old November, of course, my interest in months is in politics and economics, is somewhat tickle. When I say that November is the finest month of the year, I suspect that low people will recall that I said the same about October, last month and about September the month before that. Doubtless I shall feel the same way about December at the Christmas season, and about January after the New Year. That, of course, is the proper way to regard the seasons, and at the moment I am quite convinced that poor November has been the victim of slander and misrepresentation from the beginning.

I LIKE NOVEMBER. It is such a rough-and-ready, devil-may-care sort of month. It goes its own gait and cares not a fig for the calendar. It is a prize, a surprise or a consolation prize as I go on offering lifts to ladies who insult me by refusal, day after day, in the hope that some day, a process of elimination, I shall at last find the one who is honest, proud and pure, passionate and sea-green? Am I supposed to say to every farmer's wife as I pass my car, "Madame, are you honest, proud, pure and sea-green? If so, may I give you a lift to town?" A man is likely to be shot by somebody's husband or brother if he does things like that.

I LIKE NOVEMBER. I like the bare oaks and their twisted black arms against the sky, and their tangle of little twigs like the most delicate etching. I like the mist over the valley yonder, where the fir forest looks like a broken line of ghosts and you can just make out the tops of the hills. I like to see the seagulls beating their way inland, hundreds of them, white specks against the black fields. I like to see them doggedly following George Putnam's plough and forth all day, and swooping down with shrill shrieks after fat worms which November has lured up from the ground to their destruction.

I LIKE THE garden in November, too. There is a kind of mournful sweetness about it. The lily pond is utterly black now, with unfathomable blackness in which every branch of the oaks, every twig, is as clear as in a photograph, and a few oak leaves still float about it, and the little white bud of a water lily, which had the temerity to imagine it could open in November. I like the red berries of the hollies, the cotton-wool and the berries; they have such a cheerful, jolly look. I like to hear the quail rustling just at dusk in my big plum tree, rustling nervously in the branches and whispering a cautious good-night to one another. I like the feel of the leaf mould as you turn it over with a spade, and the soft, warm November rain in your face. I like to see the little girl from next door bundled up in her blue coat with the white fur around her neck and her red hat on the side of her head. Oh, there's a rough friendliness in November. If you know how to treat him; the companionship of a plain, unaffected fellow who offers you his hand without apology and without concession. You can take it or leave it. The trouble is that most people leave it and never get to know him.

I HAD ONLY intended a short paragraph about November, but somehow it got out of control. Things have a bad habit of doing that with me. So I have just space left to tell you that I had a letter to-day. Nothing very extraordinary in that, you may say, but you have not seen this letter. It was on passionate sea-green paper and scented, I think, with a lilac scent. Also, it was from a lady. And out in these rustling woods, a letter on passionate sea-green paper, scented with lilac, and with romantic suggestions in it, is something of an event. If Mrs. Glumby or Mr. Beak heard of it, probably it would become a neighborhood scandal.

NEVERTHELESS, THIS passionate sea-green lilac-scented letter put me in a serious difficulty as you shall see. This lady, who signs herself devotedly "A Follower," appears to me to withdraw my recent decision to pick up no more ladies and give them lifts to town in the morning. Just because three ladies refused to accept my lifts and a fourth insulted me by saying she would ride with anybody, no matter how objectionable, that, says my sea-green lilac-scented Follower, is no reason to condemn the entire sex.

I DO NOT feel afraid that anyone might run away with me," she says. "If you should ever happen to stop on the corner in our part of Saanich, do not hesitate to offer me a ride down town. I am always willing to save bus fare, and look forward to endangering the ride by exercising my potency as a pulse quickener. Twice since I have been in Victoria I've had lifts down town, and can state, for the benefit of the three women and their kind mentioned in your column, that I'm honest, proud and still pure. I do hope you will decide you have made a bad statement in your anger and will reconsider it. Just think of the in-

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fluence your decision has made on many of the male readers of your column. Perhaps I shall never get a lift again. Then I should have to migrate, for the prospect would be too bleak for my heart, never stout, to face. You know that women are of three kinds, prizes, surprises and consolation prizes. O my dear!

WHAT IS all very well, all very correct. But how am I to identify my correspondent? How am I to know by outward appearance on a rainy morning at the corner of a road in Saanich whether a lady uses passionate sea-green stationery, scented with lilac? How am I to know whether she is a prize, a surprise or a consolation prize? Must I go on offering lifts to ladies who insult me by refusal, day after day, in the hope that some day, a process of elimination, I shall at last find the one who is honest, proud and pure, passionate and sea-green? Am I supposed to say to every farmer's wife as I pass my car, "Madame, are you honest, proud, pure and sea-green? If so, may I give you a lift to town?" A man is likely to be shot by somebody's husband or brother if he does things like that.

B.C. Now Fills Fancy Trade Apple Needs

Vernon, Nov. 7.—British Columbia apples are being used for the fancy trade throughout Canada, especially in Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. No cars are reported from Washington for this trade. Fair prices are reported with a tendency to advance.

Barrel apples have again advanced from 25c to 30c per barrel. Prairie reports indicate a slight advance in apple prices, with pears and tomatoes scarce.

British Columbia hothouse tomatoes are holding their own against California field grown. All prices on produce are firm. Supply and demand at present is well balanced, with prospects of demand exceeding supply in some products.

Shippers are endeavoring to ascertain the amount of produce in storage, with a view to holding sufficient to feed the market until the next domestic crop is ready.

New Charges Are Prosecutor's Plan

Canadian Press

Vancouver, Nov. 7.—New charges may be laid against at least ten persons convicted, but not sentenced, by the late Magistrate H. C. Shaw in city police court, according to Oscar Orr, city prosecutor.

All of them are held in jail, where they were remanded for sentence by the magistrate just before illness removed him from the bench for the last time three months ago. A number of other convicted prisoners, who were in similar circumstances, due to the magistrate's death, but whose offences were not serious, have since been released. These would probably have received minor sentences and they were only released after serving time which officials considered equivalent to the sentences which would have been imposed.

"Some way will be found of getting around all the remaining cases," declared Mr. Orr. The situation, he said, was apparently without precedent and although he had "searched high and low" among legal authorities, he had been unable to find any rule covering it.

STEVENS SEES NEW SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES

Canadian Press

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 7.—Optimism and confidence in the future of Canada were urged by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in an address here yesterday. Mr. Stevens briefly reviewed recent developments in Canada's industry which gave reason for confidence an upturn was now under way.

Particularly definite indications of improvement in the business world were the Firestone Company resuming work at full capacity, the International Harvester Company recalling 300 employees, a Quebec silk plant reopening on Monday, a new silk company locating in Hamilton to take on 100 employees, and a new firm to start the manufacture of electric refrigerators in Canada.

He quoted wheat prices at Winnipeg and predicted even higher values.

DETROIT GUNMEN KILL TWO MEN

Detroit, Nov. 7.—Two men were killed and another probably fatally wounded yesterday evening by a squad of hoodlums who opened fire in a Wyandotte saloon with two machine-guns and a shotgun. Those killed were Charles Tear, keeper of the saloon, and Joe Rivetta. The wounded man is John Peiky, believed to have been an employee of Tear. Reports of police said three men entered the saloon and opened fire. Tear, behind the bar, and Peiky and Rivetta, who were drinking, fell at the first volley. Steve Messer, bartender, escaped and is sought by police. Officers said the shooting apparently was a reprisal for the slaying three weeks ago of Joe Evola, down-river liquor-operator.

Other People's Views

SHOULD HELP THE LEAGUE

To the Editor:—Now that the League of Nations is an established fact, having the peace of the world in view, does it not behoove every nation to assist the League in all its laudable undertakings? The idea of prevention of war being the main object, it is practically certain that the League will be able to do for this so-called income when the forests are gone? Why not begin now and reduce the amount of the cut so as to put off the day of reckoning as long as possible?

The over production of various commodities from which the country is suffering will naturally regulate itself unless the producers are entirely lacking in common sense, though the strange thing about common sense is the fact that it is so uncommon. There is less excuse for overproduction in the wood using industry than in any other as the raw material they are using up cannot be replaced in this generation or the next and in the case of the small amount of big trees now remaining on the Pacific Coast, can never be replaced.

In summing up the result of my observations I will once more urge the necessity for a vigorous "Buy Now" advertising campaign, this together with an abiding faith in God and the following of the teachings of the Bible can only have one result, and that is a speedy return to normal conditions on a sounder foundation, both spiritually and financially than ever before existed.

I will only add that it would seem to me that the stabilization of silver at the present time would probably be in the interest of the world at large.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM,
Toronto, October 27, 1931.

JURORS DISAGREE

Goderich, Ont., Nov. 7.—After deliberating since morning, the jurors at the trial of Clifford and Harvey McNeil, charged with armed robbery, disagreed yesterday and were discharged by Mr. Justice Logie. A jury disagreement has ended each of the three trials the McNeils have faced. They were charged with holding up the branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Brussels, Ont., last autumn and taking \$5,000.

The Bible says there is "a time to save and a time to spend." Surely this is a time to spend. In the course of my entire investigation I could find nothing fundamental wrong on either side of the line, except the shortage of our forested area. There is of course a weakness in the banking system of the United States, but this is something that can and undoubtedly will be corrected. There must, of course, be some way of dealing with a system when approximately 2,000 banks fail in the United States as against not one in Canada during the same period. To prove that this is something that must be corrected it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that quite large numbers of the citizens of that country, having lost confidence in the banks, have actually withdrawn their savings and are simply storing their money in safe deposit boxes or their homes. I am advised that some \$20,000,000 in one city alone have been taken out of legitimate channels and are now dead from this cause. There is, of course, no real value in the money as there are any number of sound banks in the United States, but just so long as the human element has to be considered it behooves that country to adopt measures that will prevent these banking calamities in the future.

The fact that the Canadian dollar is at the present time quoted below par in the United States about five Canadian cents per cent, in fact, is a decided advantage to this country, as it will promote buying and travel in Canada. Our dollar is worth 100 cents in our own country, and that is where it ought to be spent. What we cannot purchase in Canada or the British Empire we can very nicely do without, and this desirable habit of buying home products once acquired will undoubtedly become permanent.

If our industrial leaders and our bankers and merchants would inaugurate a comprehensive advertising campaign, not spasmodically, but week in and week out, calling the attention of the people to the fact that now is the time to buy, build or repair, it matters not whether it be commodities of any nature, a house, factory or barn; almost anything bought or built to-day will show a handsome profit and in many cases fabulous profits. I am, of course, referring to real or personal property, though I would include in this category any good stock or bond that has real value behind it and above all honest and successful management. An advertising campaign of this nature and of sufficient magnitude at present time would, in my humble opinion, start the wheels of industry moving to such an extent that there would be little or no unemployment problem within six months' time. If advertising can sell a worthless proposition, as has been the case many hundreds of times in the past, surely the advertising of real honest bargains and roads to wealth must and will meet with success. I can speak from personal experience on this subject, as advertising gave me my first start in life. I never failed to use this great asset as long as I remained in business and I have no hesitation in saying that my success in life has been almost entirely due to judicious newspaper advertising.

When I say that I can find nothing fundamentally wrong with this continent, except the forest situation, I speak advisedly and as the result of a greater amount of study and personal investigation of forestry conditions than has been undertaken by any other single source, and this study covering a period of nearly fifty years. I find after the intensive investigations conducted by me on this latest semi-annual trip that the appalling results of forest devastation are becoming more apparent every day. I will, however, take up this important phase of the situation in a special article in the immediate future.

Referring to the main text of my subject, namely business conditions, I find just the same amount of country, just as many farms and factories, just as many people to feed and clothe and just as much money as ever, in fact just as much of everything except confidence, or I might say just plain sanity. In other words the present slowing up of business, now that deflation has been over accomplished, is largely due to psychological causes and this can be overcome by an instructive programme of advertising. Thinking one has a cancer is just about as bad as having one, conversely, to hide one's head in the sand as we are doing with regard to our dangerous forest situation is the reverse phase of psychology. The rapidity with which our forest area is being wiped out is something that is visible to all, as well as the very serious effect it is having upon our climate, our agriculture and our water supplies. Practically all deserts were once well watered and inhabited till the trees were destroyed, hence this is the danger to-day faces this whole continent. When our governments begin to

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Twenty-five Years Ago To-day

THE VICTORIA DAILY TIMES

November 7, 1906

From The Times Files

The total sealing catch for seventeen schooners operated this year was 9,966 skins; for the same number of schooners sent out last year the total catch, including that taken by the Indians, for which the returns for the present season are not yet available, was 13,067. All the fleet but one are home, the Allie I. Algar, the last to leave the Behring Sea, having arrived last evening.

Hutchison Bros., expert electricians and machinists of this city, have incorporated with a capitalization of \$400,000 for the purpose of enlarging their business and carrying it on in a more extensive scale.

Unfortunately, there was a rather slight attendance at the practice of the Fifth Regiment Band last evening, and therefore Albert Rumsby, the new bandmaster, was unable to obtain an adequate idea of the musical ability of a large number of the members.

Weather Forecast—Victoria and vicinity: Light or moderate winds; cloudy and cold, with showers to-night or Thursday.

The Victoria Hockey Club is making a strong effort to interest Seattle, and more particularly the big athletic club of that city, in hockey.

We Examine Not Only Your Eyes But Your Habits

Glasses that are right in the fitting-room may be wrong in your daily work. Therefore we make an Occupational Analysis of every patient—study his work, his play, his habits—and prescribe glasses that are right not only for the normal adjustments but for the particular strains to which each pair of eyes is subjected. Let us make an Occupational Analysis of your eyes. It will result in greater comfort and better health.

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GHOSTS NOT ALTOGETHER FICTITIOUS

Rev. E. F. Church, B.A., Refers to Projection of "Soul" in Lecture

Tells Audience at Metropolitan Church of Recent Studies Into Mind of Man

"Ghosts" are not entirely creations of distorted minds. Instances have been known in which people, crossing from life to death, have appeared before others to whom they were dear in "phantom" shapes. This was one of the ideas conveyed by Rev. E. F. Church, B.A., to a large and appreciative audience in the Metropolitan Church yesterday in his first public lecture on "Ghosts and Goblins."

Such cases were indicative of the possibility of projecting the "soul" of mankind. Psychologists and sociologists, making a study of the phenomena, were finding sound bases for the possibilities of this theory, he said, adding:

"But so far, we stand like little children on the shore of a great sea. We do not know how far it reaches."

GIVES INSTANCES
As evidence of the truth in his contentions, Mr. Church related incidents in which parents had "seen" their children at the identical moments when they had died in places far distant from them. He also referred to the intuitive sense by which his mother felt he and the rest of his family were undergoing times of stress in cases of illness.

Such statements, he said, might be tinged with superstition, but there was a body of truth in them. In a number of dramatic pieces he recited at the close of his address, Mr. Church further exemplified this idea, presenting Pauline Johnson's legend of the Qu'Appelle Valley and the ghost scene from "Hamlet" and others.

He found the basis of most apparitions, alleged to have been seen by certain individuals, in fear, saying that such a state of mind was productive of hallucinations.

HALLOWEEN'S ORIGINS

Delving into the prehistoric era, the speaker traced the origin of many Halloween customs when, to the primitive brain the real and unreal were not distinguishable. In the days of the Druids, bonfires were burned in worship to the god of the sun, going away after the fruitful season. In earlier times it was believed that certain gods could exorcise evil spirits and send them out on the earth. From these two beliefs sprang the custom of lighting fires on Halloween and going about in grotesque apparel, symbolizing the malevolent forces once believed to be abroad on Halloween night. The special parties on that evening were founded on the old custom of banding together for mutual protection against the wicked influences thought to be unleashed, he continued, tracing innumerable present-day observances to the primitive beliefs of the human race.

Goblins were the dispossessed gods thrown out at the inauguration of a new religion. Being discarded, they were naturally taken as malevolent creatures, Mr. Church continued, referring to the presence of gargoyles on many churches as modern outgrowths of early belief in them.

EVOLUTION OF RELIGION

Just as science had evolved from the experiences of primitive man with the natural elements, so had religion, since in the early ages of man's history, it was thought all objects were endowed with spirits. Water held one which could drown man, fire one which could burn him. Primitive religion propitiated these spirits until man, with the development of science, learned to harness them and reduce them to their natural significance.

As man adjusted himself to conditions science progressed. Similarly, as he adjusted his spiritual life, religion went forward. And as he developed, the mystery of his soul became more evident to him. He saw the mysteries of life and death but could not fathom them.

Up to recent years, pure science had progressed solely along tangible lines. But with the birth of psychology and sociology it was leading back toward the study of the soul. In these subjects man delved into the processes of the mind and the soul. It was an observable process open to scientific study, he declared.

HAVE SAME END

It was now realized by some that material science and spiritual science were working to a common end. It was necessary to consider the subject

live as well as the objective, Mr. Church said.

As the result of these studies on the soul and mind, he foresaw great benefit to religion in that the fanatical emotionalism so closely connected to some branches would be shorn away.

One of the most constructive features of these recent studies lay in the fact that science was proving those high precepts which religion had grasped intuitively.

He reminded the gathering of the universal fear of death, declaring that it was founded on the primitive idea that death was the result of a malevolent spirit's influence on the living. Many of the present-day funeral ideas and customs were a survival of the old traditions, he added.

MUST UNDERSTAND FEAR

At some length he discussed fear, closing with the statement that man would always have fears until he had learned to understand and vanquish them.

Following his address he displayed remarkable dramatic talent in rendering several appropriate selections.

Preceding the lecture, Edward Parsons delighted the gathering with the organ selections, "Finlandia," by Sibelius, "Cantabile Pastorale," by Guilman, and "Toccata From Suite Gothique," by Boellmann. Mrs. Arthur Dowell contributed two splendid soprano solos, "Going Home" and "Thoughts Have Wings" and James J. Matheson sang "The Harlequin" and "The Lute Player." Both were warmly applauded.

B. C. Nicholas occupied the chair and thanked the speaker for his address, and the assisting artists for their contributions.

F. COLE TO BE SENTENCED

Convicted on Two Drug Counts Laid By Mounted Police Officer

Magistrate George Jay will pass sentence Monday morning on Fred Cole, convicted yesterday in City Police Court on two charges of opium dealing.

Charges against Cole, one alleging possession and the other selling of the drug were laid by Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the result of investigation by Detective-Sergeant L. J. Black and Edward Harrison, a special agent.

On the selling charge, Mr. Harrison told the court Cole had sold him opium, which was handed to him at the corner of Fort and Douglas Streets in the presence of Sergeant Black, who was known to the accused as "Joe Gale." Mr. Harrison met Cole in a soldiers' club, and as the results of a discussion there Cole undertook to produce the stuff, he said.

Sergeant Black gave similar evidence. In the box Cole denied supplying Mr. Harrison with opium or having purchased the drug at all during the last six or seven years. He said he knew Harrison had been connected with the Stewart sedition case, but did not know he was in the employ of the mounted police.

R. A. Wootton was special prosecutor for the case and H. A. Beckwith appeared for the defence.

EIGHTEEN MEN ARE SENTENCED IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Nov. 7.—The president, organizer, secretary-treasurer and members of the executive committee of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union yesterday were sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for their confessed share in destruction of property of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated. The damage estimated by company officials to amount to \$400,000, was inflicted during a strike of linemen, members of the union, last August.

Eighteen men pleaded guilty in connection with the sabotage and were sentenced as follows: Maxime Villeneuve, organizer, three years; Gaspard Bertrand, president, three years; A. Durocher, secretary-treasurer, three years; Eugene Gauthier, J. M. Biseault, and L. Jobin, members of the executive committee, three years each; Arthur Brisebois, Joseph Corbell, Rene Poirier, A. Jobin, Louis Cornes, Jack O'Neill and P. Rochette, twenty-three months; William Cameron and L. Bourbonnais, each one year; and Oliva Poirier, Julien Gauthier and Urie Martel, six months.

Two other members of the union, named Louis Viau and Laurent Melleur, pleaded guilty earlier and were sentenced before turning King's evidence to fifty days each in jail. Another man pleaded guilty in arraignment court and is awaiting sentence.

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The last word in modern time and work-saving housecleaning equipment at the lowest prices ever offered! That is the substance of this special, limited time offer on Premier Complete Cleaning Units.

Under this special offer you get the Premier motor-driven Floor Polisher FREE with the purchase of either a Premier Duplex or a Premier Junior Electric Vacuum Cleaner and a Premier Spic-Span.

At the lowest prices in history you get the cleaners comprising one of the famous Premier Complete Cleaning Units—a group of cleaners that cut housecleaning work to the absolute minimum.

See these cleaners—today—while this special offer is in force.

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Special Prices

Premier Duplex Unit (including Premier Duplex Floor Polisher, and FREE Floor Polisher) \$89.00
Premier Junior Unit (including Premier Junior Electric Vacuum Cleaner, and FREE Floor Polisher) \$64.00

Either unit may be purchased on the budget plan. \$5.00 down, balance in equal monthly instalments plus an equitable service charge.

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COATS OF CHONGA CLOTH, ALSO SMART TWEED SPORTS COATS—In shades of blue, green, brown, navy and black. They are handsomely trimmed with muskrat, French beaver, caracul and wolf. Regular to \$55.00 each, for \$39.75

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Sooke

The Sooke branch of the Canadian Legion will parade at the memorial on Remembrance Day, November 11, at 10:30 a.m. All veterans are requested to wear medals on the left coat lapel. It is expected that the school children with their teachers will also parade. Residents are asked to purchase a poppy from Mr. Brownell, Sooke supply store, or Milne's Landing post office. Col. C. B. Schriber will read "Pericle's Tribute to Fallen Heroes" and "Flamers Field," and the legion wreath will be placed on the memorial by the president. Two minutes silence will be observed at 11 o'clock.

Chemainus

Chemainus, Nov. 7.—The monthly meeting of the Porter Chapter, I.O.O.F., was held Wednesday afternoon in the church of the Calvary Baptist church. Regent Mrs. Southin was in the chair, and others present were: Mrs. Mather, Mrs. Frank Reed, Mrs. Wyllie, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Wynne, Mrs. A. Work, Mrs. Wood, Miss White and Mrs. Phillips.

It was decided to order calendars, also poppies for a wreath for the War Memorial. A parcel of books was handed in by Mrs. A. Work from herself, and Mrs. G.H. for the Menzies Bay and Port Hardy schools.

It was decided to attend in a body the Remembrance Day service to be held at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Wynne and Miss White were the tea hostesses.

Mr. and Mrs. T. West and son who have been visiting Mrs. West's brother, J. West of Westholme, have returned to Victoria.

Stanley Wright of Victoria recently visited Mr. and Mrs. A. Wright, Warwick Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Thomas and family of Ladysmith recently visited relatives in Crofton.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Upgaard and family of Crofton have left to reside in Duncan.

Mrs. J. Baigent and her son Lisle of Youbou are guests of Mrs. Baigent's parents, Rev. E. M. Cook and Mrs. Cook.

Cumberland

Cumberland, Nov. 7.—A miscellaneous shower was held at the Memorial Hall in honor of Mrs. Wm. Baird, nee Miss Mary O'Connor, a recent bride. The presentation of the many useful and pretty gifts was made by Mrs. J. Derbyshire, and the evening was spent in games and contests. Winners of the whist prizes were Mrs. Bishop, first; Mrs. J. Westfield, second; and Mrs. R. Adamson, consolation.

Mr. and Mrs. Saunders were tendered a farewell party before they left for Nanaimo. The self-invited guests settled down to an evening of crib and whist.

During the evening, Mrs. C. Dalton presented Mr. and Mrs. Saunders with a farewell gift from their Cumberland

friends. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. C. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Little, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Prehone, Mr. and Mrs. B. Prehone, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Saunders, Mr. Reg. Churchill, Mrs. Maxwell Sr., Mrs. Mort, Campbell River, Miss Ellen Saunders.

Mrs. V. Prehone held a jolly Halloween party for her little daughter, Valda. Halloween games and decorations were the order of the evening, and a prize was won by Kathleen Watson. Those invited were Kathleen Watson, Ruth Jackson, Phyllis Newman and Gloria Aspey.

Mrs. Frank Dalby of Royston is a patient in the Cumberland hospital with a broken bone in her foot.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Treloar, Mrs. T. Treloar, Mrs. McDonald, and Mrs. A. McMillan of Tacoma, Washington, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Potter.



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DAUGHTER SHARES GREETING

All eyes were not on Premier Laval when the French government head arrived in New York. His smiling nineteen-year-old daughter, Miss Josette, shared the greeting of the metropolis. This picture shows father and daughter together as they were officially welcomed to America.

SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND HOME INTERESTS

RHEUMATISM
Disarmament Is
Greatest Issue
In World To-day

DON'T suffer with rheumatism. You get amazing relief from Aspirin. Simple, but how effective! Those worst days, when suffering is acute. If you take Aspirin, the pain subsides. Take it right away. Take enough to drive away every twinge. Aspirin can't hurt you. It does not depress the heart, or upset the stomach.

If you ever have those painful attacks of neuralgia, neuritis, sciatica, lumbago—get some Aspirin and just follow the proven directions. These tablets are just as effective in such suffering as in the case of simple headaches, colds, etc. The relief is felt immediately.

Carry the pocket tin. Aspirin will insure your comfort through the cold season. Get the genuine tablets of absolute uniformity, each bearing the Bayer cross. Buy them in bottles of 100 tablets, or this familiar little box.



Herman's Now Featuring a Sparkling New Range of Fall Dresses

HERMAN'S 735 Yates Street

SENSE OF HUMOR
DEFEATS FASHION

Englishwomen Reject "Oute" Styles Originating in Paris; Long Skirts Out

London, Nov. 7.—The utter failure of so many of the extreme modes that Paris attempts to thrust on Englishwomen was commented on in a special article written by The Telegraph dress expert.

NO MORE BUSTLES

From Paris there now comes the admission that all such efforts have been defeated. "There will be no bustles, at least, not bustles as our grandmothers understood them: leg-of-mutton sleeves are also out; the waist will be small, but have none of the pinched look so fashionable years ago, is the latest dress intelligence from the dressmakers' Mecca.

For two successive seasons the French models featured (and insisted upon) long skirts for formal day-time wear. The Ascot of 1930 proved their unpopularity, for no one will forget the dismal disaster of the dragged draperies in the June mud, says the fashion authority. Long skirts were then temporarily relegated to night-time, yet last season Paris again pressed the long skirts, this time to their final doom. From the point of view of fashions for England, they failed.

WOMEN SHINGLING AGAIN

Having more or less got away with the bowler hats, Paris, before August was out, attempted to force the "top hat," which was a sort of compromise between the ugly hard brim and square crown of the Etonian and the shape of long ago and the modern top-hat. Even in beaver, this shingle was looked upon as a joke. Even if it were possible with clusters of curls at the back, it could not be fashionable this season, for women are returning to the "bob" and "chignon" in such numbers that there could be no hope for the "topper." England would have none of it.

Daytime trouser suits for the beach and weird coiffe hats were designed for the summer of 1932. They reached the

London showrooms, but the English woman's sense of humor proved too much for this foolish and unsuitable mode.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB ORGANIZED IN PORT ALBERNI

Miss Agnes MacPhail, M.P., to Address Meeting of West Coast Women This Evening

Special to The Times

Port Alberni, Nov. 7.—At a representative meeting of women at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cronk, a provisional executive was formed for the purpose of organizing a Canadian Women's Club in the district. Mrs. C. J. Spratt was chosen as president. Other officers selected were: Vice-president, Mrs. F. G. Weaver; secretary, Mrs. C. McL. Fry; executive committee, Mrs. Gordon Campbell, Mrs. Arnold Hanna, Mrs. J. McGregor, Mrs. C. T. Hilton and Mrs. H. Carter. Those invited to discuss and formulate the arrangements included: Mrs. R. G. Smith, Mrs. G. Stocker, Mrs. G. Forrest, Mrs. E. Frost, Mrs. C. McL. Fry, Mrs. F. Weaver, Mrs. Gordon Campbell, Mrs. A. W. Neill, Mrs. W. A. Ackland, Mrs. R. D. Porter, Mrs. H. Boothroyd.

Further organization plans will be furthered at a meeting to be held this evening in the United Church Hall, when Miss Agnes MacPhail, M.P., will address the gathering.

Daughters of St. George-Princess Patricia No. 238 held their regular meeting in Hall's Hall on Friday, November 6. There was a good attendance; three new members were initiated into the order. Arrangements were made to hold a sale of work on December 18 in the lodge room; donations for the sale received on lodge night. The next sewing bee to be held at State Burke's on Cook Street on Wednesday, November 11, at 7:30 p.m. Refreshments were then served.

Canada's Ablest Men and Not Military Experts Should Comprise Delegation to Geneva, Claims Miss Agnes MacPhail, M.P.; Forceful Addresses Given Before Women's Canadian Club and League of Nations Society Yesterday

Disarmament is the biggest problem before the world to-day. It means more to Great Britain and the other countries of the world than the gold standard, Miss Agnes MacPhail, M.P., said in Victoria yesterday in the course of two vigorous addresses on "Canada and the Disarmament Problem."

Because of the tremendous significance of the problem, said Miss MacPhail, public opinion must be aroused to the vital need of sending to the February conference in Geneva, not ministers of defence, nor military and naval experts, but men who were sincere believers in disarmament, men of tried ability who could make a valuable contribution to the conference. The best men Canada had, men of outstanding character who would be acceptable to the people of Canada as a whole.

In the afternoon Miss MacPhail spoke before the 400 members of the Women's Canadian Club at the Empress Hotel, and in the evening an audience of about 1,000 greeted her at the meeting held at the City Temple under the auspices of the League of Nations Society. A forceful, dynamic speaker, blessed with a sense of humor, she held both audiences with her earnest, convincing message in the cause of world peace.

LONE WOMAN M.P.

Interpreting her address with many humorous asides, Miss MacPhail amused the clubwomen with her reference to her position as the solitary woman member of the Canadian Parliament. "Why are there no other women in the House? It is ten years since I was elected. It must be that I have been such an atrocious example that no one else would follow me. There are many women ably fitted to be members of parliament. If you don't get there! It was heartening to see that in Great Britain recently although some of the former women members were defeated at the polls, yet a new number was returned to power."

In paying warm tribute to Lady Astor in her re-election, Miss MacPhail made the observation: "Pioneering in the British House of Commons must have been infinitely worse than pioneering in the Canadian parliament, and that was certainly hard enough."

CHANGED PSYCHOLOGY

On the subject of disarmament, said Miss MacPhail, there were four approaches to this important question, of which two were the more conspicuous. In the first place the psychology of peace was to-day more popular than it had been just after the war. "When I first entered the House and made speeches on the subject of peace, they were not popular. It wasn't quite the thing. It simply wasn't done. But to-day that is changed, and some of our most eloquent and able men have spoken in the great cause of world peace."

The interdependence of nations upon the other was no more strikingly extended than in the present world situation, with the inability of the enemy nations to pay their war indemnities, causing financial chaos among the victorious ones. The high cost of war was quoted by Miss MacPhail, showing that out of every \$1 spent by Great Britain in her budget, \$3 cents went to pay for the cost of wars past and to come, while in Canada, according to the official figures, 25 cents of every dollar went to a similar purpose, the balance having to be devoted to the carrying on of the other activities of living. Such a burden was "sheer nonsense" in the opinion of the speaker, for armaments did not bring a sense of security; they only served to increase the sense of fear.

NEW METHODS OF CONCILIATION
Miss MacPhail also found encouragement in the many new ways evolved during the last twelve years for the settlement of disputes other than in the old way of war. She made reference to the League of Nations, to the Covenant, the court of international justice, the Kellogg Pact, the Locarno Pact, and the more

recent General Act, all of which exemplified the newer attitude towards international relations and the newer processes of arbitration and conciliation. Such steps were indicative of progressive thinking along lines striving to bring about a sense of world security.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

While these two avenues of approach to disarmament were both encouraging, there were two which were less hopeful. To date little progress had been shown in the removal of the economic causes of war. In 1927 the League of Nations had gathered together the outstanding economic experts of the world to consider the whole question of the effect of trade barriers on world harmony.

"They made their report and it was a report which was fully understandable to all who read it—yet every nation from that day to this has moved rapidly in the opposite way to that which those experts laid down in their report. To-day every nation is seeking to sell its surplus goods in the markets of the world, but no nation is willing to buy the other fellow's surplus goods" was the speaker's trenchant comment.

Reference was made to over-production in a mechanical age. So much was being produced by the great machines of to-day that the public could not buy quickly enough to prevent the goods from clogging up the machinery which produced it. As a result there was the anomaly of dire distress and suffering in the midst of plenty. In the speaker's opinion the whole question of currency and finance was dependent upon this situation.

AGREES WITH BORAH

Availing herself agreed with Senator Borah's assertion that the Treaty of Versailles would have to be rewritten or it would result in its signatories being blown up. Miss MacPhail said: "We must decide before February whether we meant it when we said disarmament. We disarmed Germany on the understanding that the allied nations would proceed rapidly to general disarmament, to reduce armaments to a point consistent with national safety. This same understanding was reiterated by Clemenceau in his special pronouncement in June, 1919, when he said the compulsory disarmament of Germany was the first step towards a general disarmament programme of the nations. But we seem to have forgotten that. Or why keep on piling up armaments?"

Miss MacPhail quoted figures to show the increase in armaments made by the various nations since 1913 to emphasize her assertion that "military budgets are the only budgets that do not give with increasing armaments on the other."

MILITARY COLLEGE

She had heard many "beautiful speeches" made in the House of Commons on the subject of peace but it made no difference, "I have no quarrel with our military college—we have one, a swanky sort of place. But just try to get a college of international relations or even a chair of international relations and see how hard it is. It just isn't done!"

Miss MacPhail's experience as one of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva and her work on the disarmaments committee of that body led emphasis to her appeal for a strong body of public opinion in support of the disarmaments conference next February.

It was not going to be an easy matter, she said, with trouble in the Far East, difficulties and embroilments in Europe, with France crying for security. On the one hand was the Anglo-Saxon view that disarmament should come first, and then security; on the other hand was the French viewpoint that security should first be obtained, then disarmament would follow.

PERSONNEL OF DELEGATION

But the greatest question of all was whom would Canada send overseas as her delegates to this great conference. Last year Canada and the United States exchanged speakers on the subject of disarmament. A noted American statesman came to Toronto and one of the leading divines thought to help focus public opinion on a matter of great importance by arranging a procession to march to Massey Hall where the meeting of the disarmaments was being held. But the Toronto police com-

WON \$1,500 IN SLANDER SUIT



Frauline Albina Krim, above, blonde, pretty and patriotic, was awarded \$1,500 damages by an Austrian judge against her next-door neighbor who, in a heated argument over a dog, called her a "Moor" and inferred that she was a relative of the Moroccan leader, Abdel-Krim.

Your Baby
and Mine

By MYRTLE NEVER ELDERED

FRESH AIR IS A VITAL YEAR-ROUND NECESSITY

Fresh air! Fresh air! Fresh air! Of course, mothers are sick of hearing that children must have it in ample doses daily, that food and sleep and fresh air, together, make up the invincible combination which is the basis of good health.

Well, then, why talk about it? Why keep repeating, "Give the baby a daily airing?" The answer is, despite their knowledge that fresh air and plenty of it is essential, to good health, mothers ignore it the moment the weather grows colder. They begin keeping their babies in overheated rooms all day long, letting in a silver of fresh air when they put them down for their naps. They find walking about on cold streets anything but an enjoyable pastime, so decide that the babies would not profit by it, anyway. They would probably catch cold!

DRY AIR IRRITATING

Babies grow white and pasty. They wax irritable and lose their appetites. Almost anything is given as excuse for these conditions, except the obvious one that they are pallid, little houseplants, withering for lack of the fresh, brisk, cold, clear air, and not only for its freshness but its moisture. Heated rooms are dry; they can't help being. Dry air is irritating to the mucous membranes of nose and throat. Stale air is depressing and contaminating to those who must breathe it.

Some way must be managed so that the baby and the run-nout child get a daily supply of fresh air. The hardest task is to supply this to the child who is too young to play out alone. If there is an enclosed yard, then that difficulty takes care of itself. If the child is still under one year of age, his naps can be taken out in the open. Bundled in wraps and a sleeping bag, snuggled in warm blankets and with a hot water bag tucked into the bottom of the carriage, the child cannot possibly suffer unless the temperature is considerably below freezing. Then one must be aware of the dangers of a nipped nose or cheek and keep the baby in the house for his naps until the temperature moderates.

Every room in the house needs an abundance of fresh air daily. Open the windows wide in each room for fifteen minutes, then sweeping out all the old air and filling the room with a fresh supply. Fresh air heats more quickly than stale air, so that the rooms should warm up in record time. Keep the child dressed as for the street until the rooms are comfortable again.

From the age of infancy to three years children are most often deprived of the benefits of fresh air. Mothers must be convinced that this is a vital necessity, that colds, sluggish development, and appetitlessness are prevented by a daily airing. Remember this, and manage the child's daily airing in whatever way is most convenient.

AUNT HET

BY ROBERT QUILLLEN



"Girls don't eat no more than they did in my time. It just looks that way because they eat in public an' can't go back to the kitchen to finish up."

(Copyright, 1931, Publishers Syndicate)

Are Your Curtains
Ready for Christmas?

Brighten your windows with crisply clean, newly laundered curtains. Let us wash away all the dust and drabness and return them to you exact in size, with corners square and true. No shrinking, no wrinkling, and no hook marks. Our way saves time and worry, and will add Christmas Cheer to your home. Send us your washable curtains with next week's bundle. The cost is slight—

25c each, and up

New Method
Laundries, Ltd.

GARDEN 8166

Gold Medal For
Ottawa Woman
Horticulturist

Toronto, Nov. 7.—The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, one of the oldest and best known horticultural societies in America, with headquarters at Boston, has just announced that the large gold medal of the society has been awarded to Miss Isabella Preston, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. For the past nine years Miss Preston has occupied the position of specialist in ornamental gardening in the Horticultural Division at Ottawa, and during that time has done much valuable work in originating new plants. Her breeding of new varieties of lilies has attracted wide attention. Before coming to Ottawa she had originated the George C. Creighton lily, and another of her hybrids, raised at Ottawa, has been named Lilium Desmottiae (L. Davidii x L. Wilfordii). This lily has created very favorable comment, and in England has received an award from the Royal Horticultural Society. Many other lily seedlings, as a result of her work, are being tested. Miss Preston has published a book called "Garden Lilies," which has proved very popular.

AT CATHEDRAL
ARMISTICE DAY
SERVICE SUNDAY

In connection with the Armistice service to be held at Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, standard-bearers of the I.O.D.E. Chapters are requested to meet at the cathedral at 2:30 o'clock. Girl Guides attending the service are requested by Mrs. Alan Morkill, Provincial Commissioner, to assemble opposite the Y.W.C.A. corner of Blanshard and Courtney Streets at 2:30 o'clock.

NOVELIST WINS
DOUBLE HONORS

Gonzales Chapter.—The monthly meeting of Gonzales Chapter, I.O.D.E., will be held Tuesday afternoon at the headquarters at 2:30 o'clock. Members are reminded to bring their donations to the child welfare shower.

Navy League I.O.D.E.—The monthly meeting of the Navy League Chapter, I.O.D.E., will be held on Thursday at 2:45 o'clock in the headquarters.

Best Remedy for
Cough Is Easily
Mixed at Home

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough due to a cold can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle. Into a 16 oz. bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make 16 ounces. This saves two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough medicine, and gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating, soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time, it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics. Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest medicinal agents for severe coughs and bronchial irritations. Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

Adv.

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The care of the hair and the face has become a highly specialized art, to be entrusted to none but able experts who are familiar with the new methods and know the types of hairdress best suited to your individuality. Curls of enduring precision to grace and line the face, so necessary for the modern styles.

No extra charges for Shampooing, Finger Waving, Etc., and the ends are curly—all included at \$5.00. Our Permanent Waving Is Done Exclusively by Mr. Waude. Speed and comfort assured for Finger Waves and Water Waves with our ultra modern hair dryers, especially designed for this purpose.

A large staff of operators, skilled in the art of Marcelling, Finger and Water Waving wait to render you courteous and efficient service.

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Dorothy Dix's Letter Box

Are a Widow's Matrimonial Prospects Better Than a Young Girl's?—Trail of Broken Hearts

DEAR MISS DIX—I often hear the remark: "A woman who has been married can get married again much quicker than a girl who has never been married because they know just the things to do and say that will attract men." In what do these fascinations of the widow consist? What are these things they do and say that men like them?
LOUISE.

Answer—I think the saying that "a woman who has been married can get married again much quicker than a girl who has never been married," applies only to women of a certain age. Not to young girls. Undoubtedly a widow of thirty-five or forty has a better chance than a girl of the same age who has never been married. Undoubtedly, a widow of that age who has never been married, but, on the other hand, no widow is in the matrimonial running with a flapper.

Perhaps the reason why the widow of forty-five can marry more easily than the spinster of that age is because men are more or less like sheep in dealing with women. They follow the leader. Every man likes to have some other man's O.K. on the woman he admires, and the mere fact that some other man has admired and esteemed one enough to marry her makes her desirable in his eyes, whereas the fact that she has never been married leads him to conclude that she is somehow an inferior article that no other man wanted.

It is the same psychology that makes men buy on a bull market and sell on a bear one irrespective of the real worth of the stocks.

As to what widows do to attract men, it is mainly what they do not do that causes them to win out over the unmarried woman. You see, in marriage experience counts, as in every other trade and profession, and the woman who has been married has learned from her late-lamented husband how to handle men.

She has found out, for one thing, that men like to eat and that they like comfort and that they like a home atmosphere and that they like for a woman to show some mercy on their pocketbook and that they like to be fussed over.

So the widow is not always chasing a man around to some place of amusement where it costs a lot of money. When she gets her eye on a man she invites him to her own house and has everything nice and warm and cozy and a comfortable chair in which he can slump down and take it easy. And she has a good home-cooked dinner that she tells him she cooked with her own hands, and it just naturally makes him think how nice it would be to have a little home of his own with a woman who would know how to take care of him, sitting across the table from him and how pleasant it would be not to have to think any more about what he wanted to eat or sending out his laundry or getting his buttons sewed on and his clothes pressed.

And the widow is reasonable. She does not make mountains out of mole-hills, as the unmarried woman does, in dealings with men. She does not get offended if a man breaks a date or is late or have hysterics if he takes another woman out to lunch. She does not telephone every day. She has learned all her late husband that a man will forgive her a woman for everything on earth except keeping tab on him and nagging him and making him come to time. The one thing that lures a man to a woman more than anything else is being easy to get along with, and it is because the widow knows how to hold out that bait that enables her to slip the halter over a man's head so easily.

As to the open sesame with which the widow opens the gates of matrimony the second time, those magic words are: "How great and wonderful you are," which, uttered in the proper accent before a man, never fail to do the trick. The unmarried woman, and especially the young girl, expects a man to flatter her and burn incense at her feet. The widow knows better.

She wastes no time trying to corkscrew compliments out of a man. She gets busy with the safe spreader and tells him how handsome he is and how different from all other men and how clever he is and how she could just live to him forever without wearying of hearing him. She endures his stories and begs him to tell over again how he put through that deal, and after he has monologued about himself for a couple of hours she gasps and breathes how marvelous and it is all over but sending out the wedding announcement.

It is technique as does it, my dear. That is how the widow gets her man.
DOROTHY DIX.

DEAR MISS DIX—I am a girl twenty-two years old and am made very miserable by continually breaking some boy's heart. I am very fickle. I go out with a boy a short time and then grow tired of him, and this makes me unhappy, as I feel it must be awful to be heartbroken.
FICKLE.

Answer—Dry your eyes, my child. Weep no more over the hearts you have broken and the lives you have wrecked. Let your conscience cease to trouble you. Men have died and worms have eaten them, but not for love.

Do not worry over the trail of broken hearts you have left in your wake. Boys' hearts are made of india rubber and you could not find a dent in the heart of one of your discarded swains if you looked for it with a microscope.
DOROTHY DIX.

(Copyright by Public Ledger)

Uncle Ray's Corner

A Little Saturday Talk

In a "Saturday Talk" last month, I spoke of a reader who remembered seeing a comet about sixty years ago. Now comes a letter from a reader who is still farther along in years and who remembers a comet dating back still further:

"Dear Uncle Ray:—In your article you speak of having received a letter from an eighty-year-old correspondent, and you wondered whether he was the oldest reader you had. I am an interested reader of your Corner, although I am in my ninety-first year. Your octogenarian told about the comet he saw some sixty years ago. I can tell you of the comet of 1888—the most sublime sight I ever saw in the heavens. It was in the western sky, and when at its height the head was but a few degrees above the horizon. Its tail was spread out in a broad flame of fire, reaching almost to the zenith.

"I wonder whether any other monogenarian reader of the Corner remembers that comet. Yours very truly,
B. F. THOMPSON."

An "octogenarian" is a person from eighty to eighty-nine years of age, and a "monogenarian" is from ninety to ninety-nine years old. If I have the fortune to live to be ninety-one years old, I hope I shall have the energy to write such a letter as Mr. Thompson has written. The sight I shall be able to tell about is the visit of Halley's comet in 1910. If I reach my ninety-first birthday, I shall see Halley's comet when it returns again in 1986—making two visits of that famous comet during my lifetime.

The comet of which Mr. Thompson speaks is no doubt Donati's comet. Donati lived in Florence, Italy. While gazing at the sky through a telescope

on June 2, 1858, he saw the faint outline of a comet. He announced the event to the world, and the comet became less faint—it was coming closer to the earth. In September, 1858, the comet was so close and bright that people could see it without the help of a telescope. It remained a beautiful sight in the heavens during the month of October, then vanished from the sight of those on earth.

Monday—Iron or Gold?
Uncle Ray

(Copyright, 1931, Publishers Syndicate)

COUPON

Uncle Ray,
Care of The Times,
Victoria, B.C.

Please enroll me as a member of the 1931 Uncle Ray Scrapbook Club. I enclose a stamped envelope addressed to myself, for you to use in sending me printed directions for making a scrapbook, a design for scrapbook cover, rules of the club, and membership certificate.

Name.....
Age..... Grade.....
Street.....
City and Prov.....

SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS DIES
Washington, Nov. 7.—The death of Senator Thaddeus H. Caraway yesterday evening restored the Republican plurality in the Senate, which was lost by the recent death of Senator Dwight W. Morrow of New Jersey.

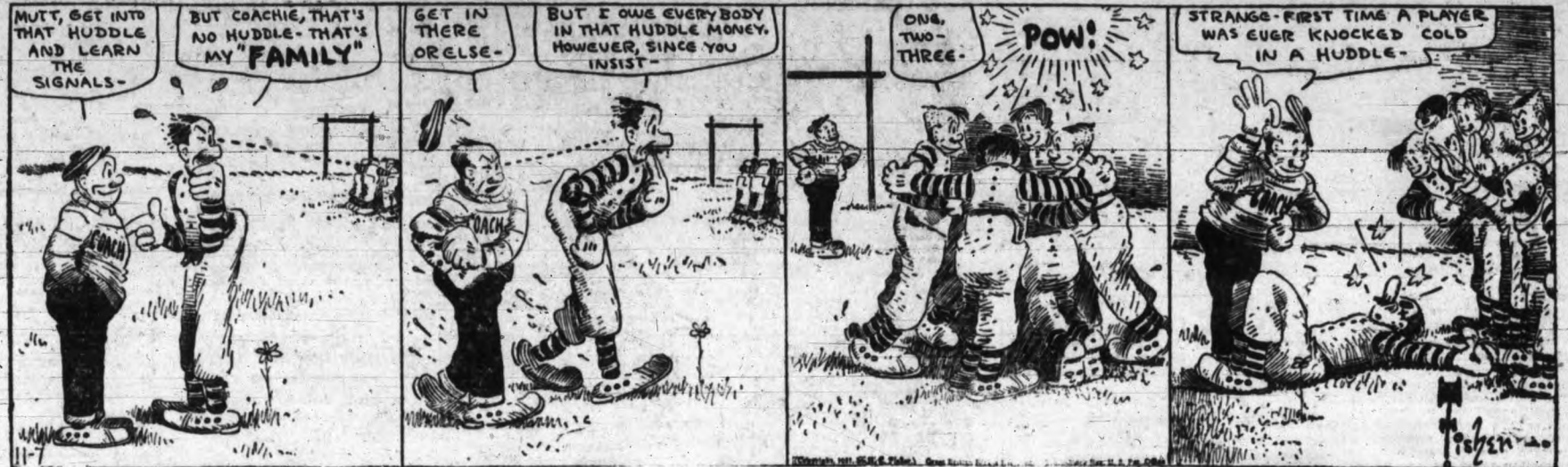
The Governor of New Jersey probably will appoint a Republican successor to the Morrow vacancy before Congress convenes a month from to-morrow, which would bring the Republican total to 48.

With a Democratic governor in Arkansas, Senator Caraway's death is not likely to make much difference in the Senate line-up as his successor undoubtedly will come from the same party.

Mr And Mrs—



Mutt And Jeff—



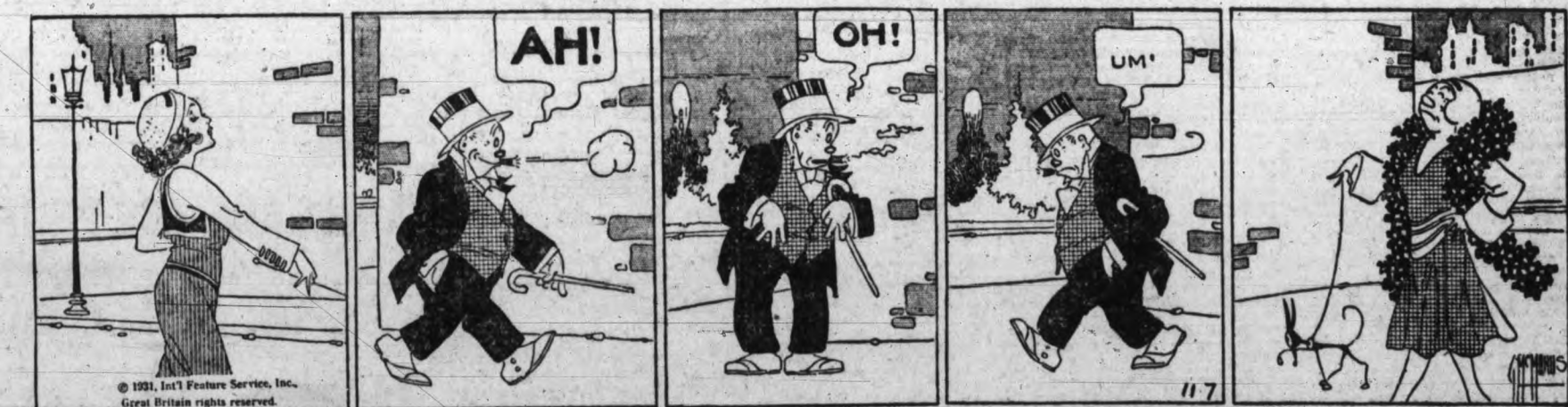
The Gumps—



Ella Cinders—



Bringing Up Father—



Boots And Her Buddies—



FURNISHED SUITES
(Continued)
FURNISHED, HEATED, SUITE, ADULTS.
120, Ganes Court, 1176 Yates. If
MARINE CHALET, OAK BAY - VIC-
torian, finest, furnished, kitchenette,
apartment; steam heat, electric refrigera-
tion; near beach, car line and golf links.
Low winter rates. See listing, Phone
25331.

NEWLY DECORATED MODERN 2 ROOM
N. furnished suite, with garage, 115 per
month up, including light and water. May-
nard's Bungalow Court, 765 Hillside.
437-1

PHILIP VILLE FURNISHED SUITE, NEAR
Cathedral. Three room modern, 620.
1007-11 Colquhoun St., 25345. 5022-26-115

SELF-CONTAINED UPTOWN FLAT -
Water, light and phone included. 82021.
8441-26-117

STOART FOR COSY, WARM APPTS -
N. Newly furnished, 1 and 2 room suites,
in town. Everything supplied. Reasonable
rent. Transients only \$1 a night. 745 Yates
6044.

WE MAY HAVE JUST WHAT YOU ARE
seeking. Comfortable furnished apart-
ments, with gas connection, two or three-
room suites. Phone E1151. 5564-26-109

FURNISHED ROOMS
BROADWAY ROOMS - CENTRAL, AT
B. Bond and Johnson sleeping or light
housekeeping; single or in suites. Hard
times rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS, MODERATE RATES
881 Fort St.
39 HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS
ATTRACTIVE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS
Phone E3567. 4974-11

COMFORTABLE HOUSEKEEPING AND
sleeping rooms; steam heat, hot and
cold water. Ref. 441-115. 4974-11

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS
Single and double, \$8 per month and up
1036 Hillside.

GROUND FLOOR FURNISHED ROOMS -
Phone, light and water. Phone 6232-3-110

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, SUITES -
Fully modern; steam heat, hot and cold
water; phones, elevator service; central. Cosy
bedrooms at reasonable weekly and monthly
rates. Ritz Hotel, 710 Fort. Phone 6232-3-110

NICE FURNISHED ROOM ON GROUND
Floor; hot water heating; also garage.
1024 McClure St. 5992-11

NEW 2-ROOM PLACE, OAK AND BATH.
\$3.50 per month; one block from City
Hall. Apply 734 Pandora Ave. Phone 6234-11

ROOM AND BOARD
A COMFORTABLE ROOM; HOME COOK-
ing and comforts. 853 Burdett. 5115-11

AT 1423 FERNWOOD RD., NEAR YATES,
single or double rooms; board. 52525

A CHEERFUL FRONT ROOM, WITH
board; private home, close in. E1047.
5922-3-110

BOARD AND ROOM - PRIVATE HOME,
beautiful cooking; garage. 1020 Camo-
neul. E2549.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE IN PRIVATE
family; good residential district, Oak
Bay, on bus line, near beaches. Phone
E1664.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, BOARD IF DE-
sired; moderate rates; close in. Phone
G7855.

COSY FURNACE-HEATED ROOMS, WITH
running water; good board. 5922-3-110

COME TO ILLAHIE HOME, NEAR ST.
Joseph's Hospital; furnace heated. 940
Fairfield Road. Phone E2531. 5922-3-110

FIRST CLASS ROOM AND BOARD, CLOSE
to Macaulay golf links; home cooking;
reasonable. Phone E1289. 6232-3-109

FURNISHED HOUSES
FULLY FURNISHED 7-ROOM HOUSE -
Belmont Avenue; hot water heating;
gas, garage, radio. G5148. 6232-3-110

MODERN 2-ROOM COTTAGE;
garage, 115 up. 860 George Road.
4867-11

OAK BAY, 7 ROOMS (CHOICE), \$60; TWO
4 and 5-room duplexes, \$25. Oak
Bay Estate, 4 rooms. \$35. H. G.
Daly & Co., 634 View St., opposite Spence-
r's. 6115-11

UNFURNISHED SUITES AND ROOMS
NORMANDIE - ATTRACTIVE 3-ROOM UN-
furnished suite, warm, clean, sunny
only \$25. Phone E7231.

THREE-ROOM UNFURNISHED FLAT -
Bath, range, gas plate; adults. \$10
Quesada. E2712. 5922-3-110

UNFURNISHED HOUSES
ATTRACTIVE COSY, MODERN HOUSE -
6 rooms, furnace, garage. 52525. 5922-3-110

COMFORTABLE FOUR ROOMS, DUPLEX,
near High School; rent \$22.50. Phone
E2211.

CLOSE IN - SEVEN ROOMS, FOUR DOWN,
three housekeeping up; gas. G6439.
6128-1-109

FIVE ROOMS, 2 LOTS, WATERFRONT.
581 Head St., near Barracks. E15. 52525.
177-25-126

NICE FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, 615 MOSS;
furnace, garage. Phone G6829. 5922-3-110

NICE FIVE-ROOM UPPER SUITE, 120-
Phone G5459.

1325 MAY STREET - SIX ROOMS, \$20
Phone G6859. 4854-11

2811 ROSE ST. - SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Phone G5563. 5758-26-115

729 ADMIRALS RD., 6 ROOMS, BATH-
room, parlay, 812. T. P. McConnell.
6245-3-109

602 FOUL BAY ROAD, 7 ROOMS, \$25.
(rent); 203 Government St. 6 rooms,
\$40; 1164 Oscar, 3 rooms, \$25; 1605 Bank,
6 rooms, \$27.50; 422 Menzies, 6 rooms, \$22;
1118 Princess, 6 rooms, \$35; 1625 Pine-
wood, 6 rooms, \$40; 1628 Oliver, 5 rooms, \$31.50;
1025 St. Patrick, 5 rooms, \$42; 1376 Mon-
terey, 5 rooms, \$35; 471 Michigan, 4 rooms,
\$25; 1325 May, 7 rooms, \$20; Fernwood, 5
rooms, duplex, \$27; 411 Main, 4 rooms, \$20.
1309 Stanley, 9 rooms, \$27.50; 1773 Ross, 6
rooms, \$45; 1629 Hampshire, 5 rooms, \$35;
620 Toronto, 5 rooms, \$12.50; 267 Caribou
Rd., 6 rooms, \$15; 1512 Brook St., 6 rooms,
\$22.50; 1627 Parkside, 5 rooms, \$22.50;
505, 5 rooms, \$21; 2855 Parkview, 7 rooms,
\$35; 288 Phyllis, 5 rooms, \$21; 1347 Tenth,
4 rooms, \$20; 785 Hillside, 6 rooms, \$22.50;
2237 Blanshard, 8 rooms, \$22.50; 4-room
suite, Oak Bay, 5 rooms, \$22.50; 1547 Jun-
ction, 1545 Fort, 800. H. G. Daly & Co.
1101, 634 View St., opposite Spence's. Tel.
phone E2241. 6115-11

STORES, OFFICES, WAREHOUSES
1023 PANDORA STORE FRONT, SUIT-
able for beauty shop or tailor.
6741-5-115

Real Estate
HOUSES FOR SALE
WHITTIER AVENUE, SAANICH; In-
side the two-mile circle and close
to transportation and a good school,
we have a large cottage of five rooms,
with three bedrooms and three-piece
bathroom. The building is in fair re-
pair and the grounds, 60x117 feet, have
a number of full-bearing fruit trees.
Price
\$1500
with \$500 cash and a mortgage of \$1,000
payable \$20 monthly. Taxes \$16.48.
This is better than paying rent and
never getting anywhere.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
Real Estate Dept.
1202 Government Street E4126

610-3-111

HOUSES FOR SALE
(Continued)
HOUSE-BUILD ON INSTALLMENT PLAN
Modern homes for sale; easy terms
D. H. Hale, contractor, Fort and Bladen-
burg.

AGENTS' OFFERINGS
NEAR JUBILEE HOSPITAL
8 rooms; 2 bedrooms and bathroom, all in
excellent condition; furnace and electric
stairway to second floor which is divided
into 3 rooms and bathroom, all wired for
electricity and plumbing. Ready to install
extra bathroom. At small expense could
convert upstairs into self-contained suite
and a revenue producer. However, as it
stands, this property presents the ideal home
and is cheap at \$3700.

Terms: \$700 cash, and balance arranged
SWINERTON & MURRAY LTD.
640 Fort Street

FOR RENT
Comfortable furnished home of six rooms in
Oak Bay. Furnace, garage and nice gar-
age; electricity and plumbing. Low rent to de-
sirable tenant.

MACNICOL & CO. LTD.
Fire and Auto Insurance, Real Estate
704 Yates St. E0922

1045 FORT STREET
De just take a look at this property, located
west of Cook and on the south side of Fort
Street. This is a semi-business location
which is growing in popularity. The lot is
60x120 feet, running clear through to Meers
Street, and thus affords a back entrance
which is itself a valuable adjunct. At
present there is a 3-room cottage rented at
\$18 per month. And this more than pays
all charges, allowing the owner to hold the
property for increased value in the future.
Do not become suspicious at the price, there
is no magic as it is a genuine sacrifice.
Price
\$3000

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
Real Estate Department
E4126 After hours, G4618

ESTABLISHED 1863
\$700 CASH DOWN AND THE BALANCE
monthly will put you in possession
of a brand new stucco bungalow, situated
in charming locality, Oak Bay; near sea
and golf links; faces south. Corner lot,
60x110. Contains five good-sized rooms on
ground floor, with space upstairs for two
large bedrooms. Extra high ceiling in the
living-room, which is large; hall, living-room
and dining-room finished in California
stucco; tiled sink in kitchen; enameled walls
in bathroom. In fact, everything up-to-date.
It can be bought for the very reasonable
price of
\$5250

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY LTD.
822 Govt. St. Phone G4115

\$250 CASH
BALANCE \$25 PER MONTH
FIVE-ROOM STUCCO BUNGALOW,
MONTREAL AVENUE, OAK BAY
\$4900
FIRST COME - FIRST SERVED
MEHARRY, ROE & CO. LTD.
624 FORT STREET, CORNER BROAD
E1187

FORCED SALE
SITUATED
ON THREE-MILE CIRCLE
\$950 - ON TERMS, or \$850 cash, for a
good four-room bungalow, 1/2 acre
lot, with good fruit trees, chicken house,
etc.

\$1050 - ON TERMS - a good clean, neat-
looking bungalow of four rooms, 1/2 acre
lot, with good fruit trees, chicken house,
etc. Living-room, bedroom, kitchen, pantry, extra
bedroom upstairs. Standing on 1/2 acre lot
well fenced and studded with oak trees.
Low taxes.

P. R. BROWN & SONS LTD.
1112 Broad Street Phone G7171

\$2100 - ON TERMS, FOR A BEAUTIFUL
4-room bungalow, 1/2 acre lot, with good
fruit trees, chicken house, etc. Living-room
with fireplace, large dining-room, kitchen,
pantry, modern three-piece bathroom off
hallway and laundry; also an extra entrance
to a full basement. Lot is very nicely
landed in lawn, climbing roses, trees, etc.
Located one block off Fort Street, close to
Jubilee Hospital, with immediate possession.
Make this to-day's bargain.
\$2500 - 2-1-109

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED
WILSON ST. - 5 rooms, 1/2 acre lot, \$250
JOHNSON ST. - 5 rooms, 1/2 acre lot, \$250
GRAHAM ST. - 4-room bungalow, \$250
FELT ST. - 4-room bungalow, 6 rooms, \$35
ACTON ST. - 7 rooms, oak floors, \$35
BRANSON INVESTMENT CO. LTD.
Cor. View and Broad Sts. G4121

EXCHANGE
Owner has left city and wishes to sell or
exchange waterfront bungalow, value \$4,200,
for lot, and balance on mortgage. Property
rented.

OLIVER STEWART CLARK & CO. LTD.

PROPERTY FOR SALE
MODERN 7-ROOM HOUSE, WITH EVERY
convenience and beautiful garden, 25x50
lot, 100 ft. rocky pool, subterranean water-
conservatory and potting shed. \$8,000; also
three adjacent lots, near to Point Bay.
Phone G6235. 2363-1-10

PROPERTY WANTED
WANTED - TWO OR MORE TREED LOTS,
within five-mile circle; Saanich taxes;
terms. Phone G1971. 6232-3-109

Business Opportunities
FOR SALE - WELL-ESTABLISHED, FULLY
equipped bakery. A snap. Box 6146.
Times.

TO CLOSE ESTATE - MUST SELL TWO
revenue-producing apartment houses,
well located, always rented. \$14,500 or offer.
Box 6709. Times.

Financial
MONEY WANTED
WANTED TO BORROW, FOR THREE
years, thousand dollars; will pay 12%
interest. Excellent security. Box 232. Times.
232-3-109

"GOVERNMENT LIQUOR ACT"
Notice of Application for Beer License
Notice is hereby given that, on the 1st
day of December next, the undersigned
intends to apply to the Liquor Control
Board for a license in respect of premises
being part of the building known as the
White House Hotel, situated at Fulford
Harbour, upon the lands described as Parcel
C of Section 13, Range 1, South Division
of Salt Spring Island, Cowichan District,
Victoria Land Registration District, for the
sale of beer by the glass or by the open bottle
for consumption on the premises.
Dated this 28th day of October, 1931.
HANNAH CARR CULLINGTON,
Applicant.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7
Marjorie Anita Knott, 2940
Marion Olive Dey, 424 Wal-
ton Street, Victoria, B.C. (9.)
Eileen Brinn, 1574 Dallas
Road, Victoria, B.C. (13.)
Nora May Flight, 3461 Cal-
umet Road, Victoria, B.C. (11.)
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8
Norma May Jones, Cadboro
Bay, Victoria, B.C. (6.)

AT THE THEATRES
SALLY EILERS
IN "BAD GIRL"
AT DOMINION
Popular Actress Has Leading
Role in Screen Version of
Vina Delmar's Story

Choosing the perfect interpreter
of "Bad Girl" from among Hollywood's
many likely candidates proved a most
perplexing problem for Frank Bor-
zage, director of the Fox Film version
of Vina Delmar's popular novel of that
name, which is the featured attrac-
tion at the Dominion Theatre to-
day.

Sally Eilers, final choice for the
role after weeks of searching for a
good "Bad Girl" is the ideal heroine
to bring the emotions and reactions of
Miss Delmar's girl-ribe realistically
to the screen. Those who have
witnessed her performance in the
picture are warm in praise of the
feeling she has injected into the
part.

"It is the most ambitious charac-
terization I have ever attempted,"
Miss Eilers said, while making the

picture, "and naturally I am grate-
ful for the opportunity. What emo-
tional actress would not welcome it?
I portray a young girl experiencing
her first real love. She gets married,
and has a baby. Could there be a
more complete cycle of human emo-
tions?"

The supporting cast is composed
of Minna Gombell, in the well-known
role of "Edna," the friend; William
Fawcett, who created the stage role
of the brother; and Frank Darien,
veteran character actor of both stage
and screen. Frank Borzage directed
the production from Edwin Burke's
screen adaptation.

**Chic Sale Is Playing
In "The Star Witness"**
At Coliseum Theatre
Story of Lovable Old Civil War
Veteran With Splendid Cast
Is Opening To-day

Manager McGrath of the Coliseum
Theatre is pleased to announce to-
day as the opening date of "The Star
Witness," the Warner Bros. produc-
tion featuring Charles (Chic) Sale and
Walter Huston.

Chic Sale in "The Star Witness" -
plays his Grampa Summerville - the man
who knew Lincoln - a part which he
has played all over the country. That
lovable old Civil War veteran is shown
on a forty-eight-hour leave from the
Soldiers' Hospital - during which he
frees his kidnapped grandson, foils
the thugs who did it, gives the cops
a tip and appears as the star witness
in the trial of the gang - all with the
aid of his shrill old fife.

Others in the cast are: Frances Starr,
Sally Blane, Grant Mitchell, Edward
J. Nugent, Dicky Moore, Ralph Ine,
Tom Dugan, Russell Hopton, Fletcher
Norton, Robert Elliott, Guy D'Emery,
George Erast, Mike Donlin, Noel Mad-
ison, Ed Deering and Nat Pendleton.
William Wellman directed.

**Victoria Homes
& Gardens Ltd.**
Col. B. de Mossin E 4104
629 Fort Street

CROSSWORD PUZZLE
HORIZONTAL
1 Pertaining to
hair.
2 Baskets with
hand holes.
11 A buying.
12 Eucharist.
13 To follow.
14 To follow.
15 To follow.
16 Ring of two
separable
hoops.
17 Curly.
18 Sister's
daughter.
19 Sooner than.
20 Highest known
mountain, lo-
cated in the
Himalayas.
21 Scarlet.
22 Mother.
23 Thick shrub.
24 Sun god.
25 To entertain.
26 To minimize.
27 Physician.
28 Epoch.
29 African herb.
30 High priest of
Israel.
31 Pacific.
32 Senate.
33 Divided into
four or more
equal parts by
strips.
34 Seeds similar
to tonka beans.
41 Little devil.
42 To concede.
43 Work of a
genius.
44 Path made by
a star in its
revolution.
45 around an-
other body.
46 Tethering red.
47 Livid.
48 Livid.
49 Pacific.
50 Insertion.
51 Boy attendant
in U. S. House
of Representa-
tives.
52 One who
frosts.
53 Crippled.
54 Dined.
55 To liberate.
56 Terete.
57 Black bird.
58 Consumer.
59 Full-grown
pike.
60 Kimono snash.
VERTICAL
1 Embryo plant.
2 To instigate.
3 Person of low
mentality.
4 Inspired
reverence.
5 Speechless.
6 To put up a
poker stake.
7 Wing.
8 Portuguese
navigator and
explorer of our
hemisphere?
9 Growing out.
10 Skin spots.
11 Discoverer of
America in
1492.
12 Silkworm.
13 Characteristic
of tribes.
14 To expunge.
15 Brilliance.
16 Time gone by.
17 Singing voice.
18 To couple.
19 Metal.
20 Heap.
21 Let it stand.
22 To marry.
23 Kimono snash.

**DUMBELLS TO
OPEN MONDAY**
"As You Were" Is Bringing
Back Old Favorites With
Popular Soldier Troupe

"As You Were," the latest revue of
The Dumbells, and the one which in-
troduces again in all-male show to
Canadian lovers of the stage, will open
its Victoria engagement at the Royal
Victoria Theatre on Monday evening.
Performances will also be given Tues-
day and Wednesday evenings with a
matinee on Wednesday afternoon.

The box office is now open and al-
ready the sale has been exceedingly
large and gratifying. Mail orders
poured into the theatre for ten days
before the office opened and it is ex-
pected the ever-popular ex-soldier
actors will play before four capacity
houses in Victoria.

The Dumbells are now on their
thirteenth annual tour of Canada, and
from all reports they have nothing to
fear from the hoodoo number. In fact,
their current revue, "As You Were,"
has started out breaking records, and
has done much to clinch the contention
that Canada can produce as good or
better entertainment for local con-
sumption than exporters of theatrical
offerings can afford to send from their
countries.

Ross Hamilton, the famous "Mar-
jorie," is back again after an absence
of three years. "So is Glenn Allan,
this clever dancer."

A third, and distinctly different type
of impersonation, is contributed by
Don Boman, a Canadian boy, who al-
though internationally famous for his
interpretations of black and tan
"girls," has never appeared in his
homeland before.

Another newcomer will be found in
Joe Carr, also a Canadian, and whose
stage activities have kept him on
Broadway for many a year. Mr. Carr
will be remembered as one of the stars
of "Friendly Enemies" and other New
York successes.

The old guard remains practically
unchanged with Al Plunkett and "Red"
Newman dividing headline honors
with Ross Hamilton, while a ten-piece
stage band and orchestra will give
several numbers.

COLUMBIA THEATRE
Bob Steele, star of Tiffany's latest
western release, "The Land of Missing
Men," discovered that wild mountain
lions do not make good playmates.
While working on location, Steele
found a cave of lions and tried to
cook them out of their home.

At first they would not come out, but
finally they did, and they came so
fast that Steele could not stop to wait
for them. The lions might be fast, but
Bob Steele found that when he was
charged by them he was faster. "The
Land of Missing Men" written and
directed by J. F. McCarthy, is at the
Columbia Theatre.

Vienna - A new type of passenger boat
has made its appearance on the Danube
river. It is built in the fashion of the
cabin of a huge flying boat, and a
pusher propeller mounted on the rear
drives the boat along at a speed of
more than fifty miles an hour. It
accommodates twenty passengers and
their baggage.

KEN MAYNARD
IN
"Range Law"
TARZAN
Mat. Daily, 1 to 5, Adults, 15c
Nights, 25c-30c
Coming Monday: SILVERWARE NIGHT
PLAYHOUSE

COLUMBIA
LAST TIMES TO-DAY
"The Land of
Missing Men"
Featuring Bob Steele
ADDED ATTRACTIONS:
"NEAT AND TIDY," Comedy
The Fashion Mirror, Musical
"DANGER ISLAND"
Serial Episode No. 5
"MUTINY"
Mat. 20c; Child, 10c
Evenings, 25c and 35c

UNEASY VIRTUE
with
FAY COMPTON
and a brilliant
supporting cast
COMING MONDAY
Capito
Entertainment

Royal Victoria
THREE DAYS, COMING
MONDAY, NOV. 9
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY

ALL MEN AGAIN - AS THEY WERE
with
THEIR ORIGINAL
THREE STARS
AL PLUNKETT
"RED"
NEWMAN
ROSS
HAMILTON
(MARJORIE)
and
25 MORE OLD AND NEW
FAVORITES
GLENN ALLAN
DON ROSEMAN
SCOTTY MORRISON
JOE CARR

CAPT. M.W. PLUNKETT
and his
DUMBELLS
ORCHESTRA
EVERYTHING ENTIRELY NEW

A Bigger and Better Show at Lower Prices
Evenings 55c 80c \$1.05, \$1.60 (Including
Matinee 55c, 80c, \$1.05 Tax)
Tickets Now Selling at the Box Office

GREAT MUSICAL EVENT
Seattle Symphony Orchestra
Royal Victoria Theatre, Nov. 20
TWO PERFORMANCES 75-MUSICIANS-75
Conducted by Karl Krueger, Late Vienna Imperial Opera
Matinee, 3.30 Sharp. Evening, 8.30 Sharp
POPULAR PRICES - Matinee, School Students, 40c; Adults, \$1.05. Evening, Boxes and Loges, \$2.10.
All Lower Floor, \$1.60. Balcony, \$1.60, \$1.05 and 80c, Including Tax
Box Office Open Wednesday, November 18. Mail Orders NOW.
These concerts are arranged through co-operation of Rotary, Kiwanis, Gyros and Women's Business and
Professional Clubs and the Kinsmen and Revelers' Clubs.

CAPITOL THEATRE
The distinction of being one of the
three leading ladies of the late John
Drew who are still active in the Am-
erican Theatre belongs to Mary Bol-
land, who makes her talkie debut in
"Secrets of a Secretary," the Para-
mount feature at the Capitol Theatre
Billie Burke and Isabel Irving are
the other two stage stars who are
still carrying on.

Miss Boland has been in the movies
before - but "Secrets of a Secretary"
is her first talkie. She closed a very
successful stage season in "The Vine-
gar Tree," popular Broadway comedy;
prior to joining the cast in support of
Claudette Colbert in "Secrets of a
Secretary."

PLAYHOUSE THEATRE
"Range Law," the latest of Ken May-
nard's western dramas, which
is on the bill at the Playhouse Theatre
to-day, presents the star in the role
of an escaped convict, searching
through the bad man's country for the
criminal who had him framed into
prison.

In supporting roles to Maynard will
be seen Frances Dade, leading lady,
Frank Mayo, Charles King, Late Mc-
Keen and Jack Rockwell.

SECRETARY
LAST TIMES TO-DAY
Claudette Colbert
In
'Secrets of a
Secretary'
HERBERT MARSHALL
With GEORGES METAXA
Rich Society Life From a
New Dramatic Angle
Added Attractions
'Beach Pyjamas'
Regal Comedy
'Strange As It Seems'
Fox News
Usual Prices

IT IS FUN TO BE HAPPILY MARRIED
Britain's gaily
sophisticated
comedy -
ENOUGH GOOD ACTION
PLAY IN 'UNEASY VIRTUE'
TO MAKE
THREE HOLLYWOOD
TALKIES
From Star

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and a brilliant
supporting cast
COMING MONDAY
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Best Credentials and Thirty Years Practical Experience

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS MADE. UP-ISLAND VISITS MONTHLY

MASS MEETING

Of representatives of all organized trades affiliated with Victoria Trades and Labor Council, will be held

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9

in the **LABOR HALL, Courtney Street**

Commencing at 8 o'clock sharp

This meeting is called for the purpose of nominating candidates for the civic elections next month, and a large attendance is requested.

Mrs. Fred Parfitt and family and Messrs. Parfitt Bros. wish to acknowledge, with heartfelt gratitude, the touching expressions of sympathy and kindness shown by many friends, including the nurses and staff of the Jubilee Hospital, in their recent sad bereavement.

A Chance of a Lifetime

Brown Caracole Coats are still very popular, and in view of the fact that we made too many of them we are selling off our surplus stock. We have only 5 of them but they were priced as high as \$250.00 and until sold we will sell for half price. If you like Caracole come and see if one of them will fit you. If you want terms, that can be arranged also. **POSTER'S FUR STORE**, Victoria's oldest FURRIERS.

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\$6.00 per Cord

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Pimples, "Man, Know Thyself," and Disorders of Men, Ills of Women, also skin and blood diseases, with Diagnostic Form and advice, in plain envelope. Free by mail.

Consultation by appointment only. Advice free. Mail order and Tablet Remedies a Specialty.

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Are the peak of individual transportation service, carrying one or five passengers anywhere at the following rates:

One Third of a Mile... 10c Shopping and Standing, per hour \$1.00

Additional One Thirds... 5c Driving and Sightseeing, per hour \$1.50

City and Municipalities

No charge for answering call. Pay only while using cab. Cabs always available at City Stand, Johnson and Douglas Streets.

If Bad Weather and Shopping Difficulties Trouble You, Use a

RED TOP CAB

Look for the Red Top and Leave Your Troubles Behind You

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Thousands Wear Poppy Of Remembrance To-day

Community Cross of Flowers Will Be Combined Tribute to War's Dead

Orphan Children Wearing Father's Medals Among Poppy Sellers

Wearing the decorations of his father, D.C.M., M.M., 1915 Star, General Service and Victory Medals, little Richard Frederick and his sister, Alice Mary Elaine, orphan children of Sergeant Thomas Clarence Greenwood, late of the 10th Battalion, C.E.F., took their places on the streets to sell poppies in memory of the glorious dead to-day. Their heroic father answered the "last call" in Victoria, four years ago.

At an early hour every strategic point was occupied by poppy sellers. Col. H. T. Goodland, C.B., D.S.O., assisted by willing helpers, was kept busy at headquarters attending to a continuous stream of volunteers, and sending them to their allotted posts.

The appeal of the poppy has fallen on responsive ears and hearts, and the flow of remembrance is being worn by thousands of citizens to-day.

CROSS-FILLING UP

The community cross at the Bank of Montreal is rapidly filling as citizens add their tribute to the token which will be Victoria's combined offering to the memory of the Empire's 1,000,000 dead. Two little girls, one dressed in Highland costume and the other in naval uniform, are assisting Mrs. Mortimer Appleby in attendance at the cross.

Memories of war and service were revived by the strains of old-time war songs as a "tin-hatted" band, composed of members of the 16th Canadian Scottish Regiment, under Bandmaster James Miller, moved slowly through the streets in a sightseeing bus. The war, with its glamor, misery and sacrifice, came back to memory with startling force, while the poppy was performing its mission of service, commemoration and relief.

MAN CRUMPLES UP ON STREET

Victim of Sudden Attack Unidentified; Was Seen to Fall

A well-dressed man, about sixty-five years of age, unidentified up to the time of going to press, dropped dead on Pembroke Street this morning shortly before noon, police reported.

His clothing contained nothing by which he could be identified. Death was apparently due to heart failure or some other natural cause. The body lies at Haywards' B.C. Funeral Parlors awaiting identification.

According to information received by the police the man was walking along Pembroke Street just in front of W. Hamilton, 1208 Denman Street, when he suddenly crumpled up. He expired immediately.

Police took charge of the remains. The man wore a grey suit and grey cap. The police searched the belongings but there was nothing to indicate who he was.

This afternoon police were trying to establish his identity.

COUNCIL WILL AID JUBILEE

Favors Increase in Its Own Charges; Votes Against Enforced Collection in Districts

Oak Bay is willing to do its share to help in the further financing of the Jubilee Hospital, the members of the council decided at a special meeting called yesterday evening to discuss the finances of the institution.

The council favored an increase in the seventy cents per day charge for each patient, which the municipality has to pay, but voted against enforced collection from every adult in Oak Bay, Saanich, Victoria, Esquimalt and other areas for Victoria and the neighboring municipalities as well as part of the lower island which the hospital serves. Oak Bay annually pays the hospital a large amount on the seventy cents a day plan, as well as a yearly grant. St. Joseph's Hospital receives the same amount for each patient from Oak Bay, although it does not receive any special grant from the municipality.

The council felt that the present is no time to ask any further grants for the hospital from the provincial government. It passed a resolution, however, suggesting that the B.C. Legislature be asked to give the necessary authority to increase the per diem charge per patient to be based on the operating expenses of the hospital.

HOPE TO HEAR N. W. ROWELL AT CLUB LUNCHEON

Canadian Club Attempting to Secure Well-known Parliamentary Figure of War Days

Kiwianis to Elect Officers Tuesday; Water Diviner Round Table Speaker

If arrangements being made by the executive of the local Canadian Club are completed, the Victorian branch may hear Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K.C., D.S.O., at a special meeting next week. Mr. Rowell, member of the Imperial War Cabinet and Imperial War Conference in 1918, representative of Canada at the First Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1920, president of the federal (Unionist) government council and vice-chairman of the War Committee Cabinet in 1917, is scheduled to speak before the Vancouver Canadian Club on Tuesday on "The Present International Situation as It Affects Canada."

The Victoria branch hopes to have him over later in the week for a special meeting and is willing to call luncheon or dinner meeting to hear him.

Entering the political field as a Liberal in the Ontario provincial division, Mr. Rowell, who was elected to the House of Commons in the Dominion House in the Borden administration during the war and is one of the best-known Canadian parliamentarians of the last fifteen years.

TO ELECT OFFICERS

On Tuesday Kiwianis will gather to elect their officers for the year at their luncheon in the Empress Hotel. In view of the fact that all candidates for the nominating committee will be unopposed, the function will be merely a formality ratifying the election of W. Ellis Brown as president, J. M. Macdonald as vice-president, Wm. Loney as district trustee, A. V. King as treasurer, and E. D. Lalachuk, Byron Johnson, Archie Gibbs, Rowan MacKenzie, Harry Biele, Ernie Eve and Austin Curtis as directors.

Reports from the retiring president and secretary will be read and orchestral selections will be presented.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT

Rotarians will be given an outline of progress in electrical engineering by their fellow member, Charles Ireland, at their luncheon on Thursday in the Empress Hotel. Mr. Ireland, who is employed by the Canadian General Electric Company, will trace developments in the electrical field from the days of Michael Faraday to the present. A vocalist and orchestra will also assist in the programme.

Short talks by four of their members, J. Greer, Fred Hawes, Bob Smith and Bert Challenor will provide the entertainment for the evening. Mr. Greer will take as his subject, "Why I Lived in Rupert for Twenty Years." He will be followed by Mr. Hawes, who will speak on the lumber industry. Mr. Smith will deal with features of the northern part of Vancouver Island with which he became acquainted during the summer. The paper-box industry will form the topic of Mr. Challenor's remarks.

WATER DIVINER TO TALK

Experiences of a water diviner will be told to members of the Round Table Club at their luncheon meeting in the Empress on Tuesday evening. Miss E. M. Penrose, who has been exceptionally successful in determining locations for wells for private and public bodies in British Columbia, and who is a descendant of a long line of water diviners, will be the speaker.

On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Victoria Business and Professional Women's Club will hold its regular monthly meeting in the clubrooms. The gathering will be presided over by an executive session at 7.15 o'clock.

Kiwianis will hold their regular meeting at the Empress on Thursday evening.

SHOT AT FENCE BUT HIT HOUSE; POLICE CALLED

When a bullet thudded into his house barely a foot below the bathroom window, A. Bagshaw, Karaman Street, rushed to the telephone and called the police.

Detective Pearson Woodburn came on the run to investigate and dug the bullet, of .22 calibre, out of the wall.

Then it turned out that Charles Scholes, 1792 Fairfield Road, had been shooting from his basement. He appeared in court this morning and was fined \$10 or five days for discharging firearms in the city limits.

Mr. Scholes said he had fired three shots to test the gun after fixing the sights. He aimed at the fence and the bullets apparently went past into Mr. Bagshaw's house.

Madame Attfield's Pupils in Recital

The annual musical revue by the pupils of Madame Lillian Attfield will take place in the New Thought Hall, Fort Street on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. The pupils' orchestra will render several important compositions in a well-arranged programme will be mandolin, banjo and guitar solos and duets, vocal solos and duets. Owing to the increasing interest being taken in this event, due to the high level of entertainment provided by these pupils on former occasions, arrangements have been made to increase the seating capacity of the hall and extend the floor area of the stage.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Dickens Fellowship will hold a meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the King's Daughters' room, Hibernia Block.

The Victoria School Board will hold its regular monthly meeting next Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the board room.

The women's missionary prayer meeting (Faith Missions) will be held on Tuesday afternoon next at 2.45 o'clock in the Y.W.C.A. All women interested are invited.

Members of the University Extension Association will be given the latest information available on "Russia and the Five-Year Plan" on Thursday evening when Prof. F. H. Soward of the University of British Columbia, speaks before them at Victoria College.

In commemoration of Scotland's patron saint the St. Andrew and Caledonia Society has decided to hold its annual celebrations on Thursday, November 26. Arrangements are now being made to hold a first class concert and dance.

Owen Smith and John Tait were fined \$20, and Fred Tait \$10 in Oak Bay Police Court yesterday afternoon for driving automobiles to the common danger. S. Carter was fined \$10 for passing a standing street car, and R. Rea a like amount for traveling past a school at an excessive rate.

Post No. 1, Native Sons of British Columbia, will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Sons of England Hall, Broad Street, on Monday evening, November 9, at 8 o'clock. A full turn out of members is requested by the turn of fact. The speaker, R. Rea, is a business of importance is to be transacted.

A second performance of the comedy "That's the Way with the World" will be given in the Memorial Hall to-night by the dramatic club of the Christ Church Cathedral Anglican Young People's Association. The curtain will rise at 8 o'clock and the play will be on the stage. A large audience is expected.

Suit of Stanley Mott against H. L. Johnson Furniture Company for \$52.50 for reconstructing chairs of the St. Prince Rupert, which turned over at dock in Esquimalt, concluded with the Laramie awarding Mr. Mott \$16. M. B. Jackson, K.C., conducted the case for Mr. Mott, with E. V. Finland for Mr. Johnson.

Prof. E. S. Farr of the department of history and economics at Victoria College, will address the Victoria and Island Life Underwriters' Association at their luncheon on "Currency and Trade" at special luncheon in Spencer's private dining room. Owing to the limited time at the disposal of the speaker, members are requested to be on time.

William Smith, who came back to town from Okakilla jail a few days ago, appeared again in court on a charge of being intoxicated in a public place. While Constable Fred Pook testified that Smith was very drunk, Smith, who is lame, said he was feeling sick, got tangled up in his crutches, and fell down. The case was remanded to Monday for further evidence.

Arrangements for the special luncheon scheduled to have been given under the auspices of the local Y.M.C.A. in Spencer's private dining room to-day, at which Wm. Loney was expected to speak, was cancelled this morning on receipt of a telegram from Mr. Loney stating he would be unable to reach the city this week. Mr. Loney is in the service of the Y.M.C.A. in India and will soon leave for the Far East, was detained owing to sailing arrangements.

The amalgamated Civil Servants will hold their monthly meeting in the Law Chambers next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. This meeting will also include the annual meeting of the association. The annual reports of the retiring executive will be read. Groups are requested to elect their delegates for the coming year before Tuesday night. At that time, the annual meeting of the association will also be held.

A Craven was re-elected president of the Victoria West Parent-Teacher Association at the annual meeting held recently in Victoria West School. Other officers followed: H. H. Hurn, first vice-president; H. Richmond, second vice-president; and R. T. Kipling, secretary. Four members were elected to the committee. The association will hold its regular meeting in the Victoria West School next Monday night, commencing at 8 o'clock, when a programme of business, cards, dance and refreshments will be enjoyed.

After a short business meeting the Rev. S. Ryall gave a most interesting address on missionary work in the diocese of Keewatin and Mooseone to St. John's Anglican Young People's Association Tuesday. Mr. Ryall outlined briefly the early efforts of missionaries to reach the north and the progress of the church in the north. He touched upon the gradual inland extension and development of the church in the north. Mr. Ryall went on to emphasize the work done in the above districts by Bishop Horden and his successors, Archbishop Loche and his successors. The next meeting will be next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

Commerce Chamber Activities to Be Told to Meeting

The many activities of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce during the last three months will be surveyed in an interesting annual report which will be presented at the quarterly meeting which will be held in the auditorium on Monday afternoon, commencing at 12.15 o'clock.

F. B. Fowler, a former president of the chamber who has represented the chamber at several international conventions, will submit an official report on the proceedings of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce convention at Regina.

The main speaker will be C. P. W. Schwemmer, another former president, now resident of Vancouver, whose subject will be "The Depression—Its Cause and Cure." Mr. Schwemmer has just returned from an extended visit to eastern Canada and New York.

SEPTIC TEETH KILLED SOLDIER, PENSION CLAIM

Tribunal Surprised at Army Doctors Passing Unfit Man Four Times

Coast Climate Held Cause of Navy Wireless Man Dying From Ear Condition

Details of how a soldier with his teeth in such bad condition that they caused heart disease and death, was passed as medically fit by army doctors and accepted and enlisted in four different units after having previously been released as unfit, were heard by the Dominion pensions tribunal under Brigadier-General H. F. McDonald and Captain E. C. McKenzie, at the final session of their week's sitting here.

"The tribunal to-day is moving to Nanaimo, where it will start on a list of cases Monday morning."

Acting for the widow, Soldiers' Advocate G. H. Sedger presented the case of Sergeant Charles Ridgway, who died in March, 1920, as a member of the Canadian permanent army, as a result of valvular heart disease. Mrs. Ridgway took the stand and confirmed the army record of her husband, which showed that in March, 1915, he had enlisted in the 50th Gordon Highlanders, and during the following years of the war had in turn enlisted and served in the Army Medical Corps, Canadian Army Service Corps and then in the permanent force. For a time he was a sergeant-cook. In 1916 he developed a typhoid condition.

ALL DUE TO TEETH

Dr. A. C. Sinclair, who was in charge of Work Point Hospital, testified he knew Sergeant Ridgway well.

"He was a most efficient soldier," Dr. Sinclair said. "He had had bad teeth for a long time and they were the cause of the heart trouble. After the typhoid, he developed, also, as a result of the teeth, chronic endocarditis. He also had a chest condition. The valvular heart certainly followed from the septic condition of the teeth."

Captain McKenzie expressed surprise that the sergeant in such a state of health had been accepted on medical examination time after time from 1915 for enlistment in new units.

The tribunal reserved its decision.

ARMY OFFICERS SUPPORT WIDOW.

Col. Lorne Drum, Major W. G. Colquhoun of the P.P.C.L.I. and Major Murray, all from Work Point Barracks, joined with Dr. Thomas McPherson and W. G. Baugh-Allen as counsel, in support of the pension for Mrs. Francis, widow of Captain James R. Francis of the P.P.C.L.I., who died just before Christmas of 1920 on his return home from a ride on his horse. The court continued until nearly 5 o'clock, evening to get in all the evidence in this case and then reserved its decision.

COAST CLIMATE BLAMED

Most evidence was taken regarding the case of Wireless Operator A. E. Prescott, who served in the Canadian Navy during the war, and died after the war as a result of a bad ear.

Dr. M. J. Keys, on the stand, expressed his opinion that the ear condition was due to aggression during severe weather conditions of war service at the wireless key of vessels off Esquimalt and Halifax, and this condition in turn was instrumental in bringing about death.

It was pointed out that Mr. Prescott, who had been a navy man before the war, was living on the coast where the war broke out in 1914. He immediately came to Victoria to enlist in the Canadian Navy. It was explained to the court that the dry climate of the coast was beneficial for ear condition, and his ear might have been well if he had remained there instead of coming to the wet climate of Esquimalt, which is hard on ear condition troubles.

Captain McKenzie protested against the counsel referring to the climate of Halifax as wet. He said he had lived in the climate and was not at all damp like that on the coast.

The tribunal reserved its decision.

MORE EVIDENCE IN BOLTON CASE

The case of Lieut. A. G. Bolton for an increased pension because of severity of illness resulting from long and arduous war service, was reopened for the examination of Dr. W. Scott-Moncrieff as to the condition of Lieut. Bolton, and judgment was reserved.

With the submission of hospital records by Dr. A. D. Bechtel, the case was completed for a pension for J. E. Wentworth of Esquimalt, who had developed cystitis as a result of the engineer battalion work he carried on in the open after the battle of Ypres, when the engineers were used in ad trenching and shelters for the Canadian troops, with the Germans with gas and other shells.

NOT FOR IMPERIAL PENSIONS

The application of Captain Massey of the British army was ruled out, as Brigadier-General McDonald explained that the Dominion pensions tribunal was not sitting as an Imperial court. Captain Massey, however, was handed over to the tribunal's medical officer and counsel for a consultation.

SHATTERED NERVES

John Dorman's application for a pension was adjourned, while in the case of W. E. Pollard the X-ray plates taken of his condition were sent to Dr. Nelson, hospital radiologist for examination.

Richard Barry, whose nerves were badly shattered by the war, resulting in lack of control of facial and other muscles and other serious complications, was called before the board for examination in connection with the proposal to increase his pension above the fifty per cent disability on which he is now paid.

Pythian Sisters—Pythian Sisters of Island Temple No. 8, held their regular meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Pythian Hall. Miss Lucy Bennallack occupied the chair. Mrs. Dodd, convener of the fall bazaar, spoke of the plans for this annual affair on November 14 at Esquimalt. Those in charge of the various stalls are: Pancy work, Mrs. Dodd and Mrs. Haines; dollar stall, Mrs. Smith; home-cooking, Mrs. Carter; spinning, Mrs. Haines; and the candy stall in charge of Mrs. N. Blair, and afternoon teas and dainty refreshments are to be served by Mrs. A. Hockley and Mrs. Duppil. At the close of the meeting, the Sisters held the second of their series of whist drives, which are proving very popular. The prize-winners were: Ladies first, Mrs. Mount; second, Mrs. W. McKay; gentlemen's first, Mr. G. Allison; second, Mr. A. Hockley.



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Overnight Entries For Tanforan

By General News Bureau, Chicago

First race, Spectacles Course—Angelina, 103; Griff W, 111; Sir Argo, 110; Thats All, 107; Zublena, 108; Ruthie, 102; One Cent, 114; Miss Beryl, 101; My Companion, 101; Glad Fred, 101; Sun B, 104; Aggie Star, 99; Stick Around, 113; Rose Carlisle, 99; Port Worth, 111.

Second race, Spectacles Course—Short Price, 112; Lamitar, 100; Daphne Belle, 103; Phil K, 113; Fairy Melody, 104; Sandy Man, 106; Mighty Cuts, 102; Mary J. McNeil, 96; Demoiselle, 104; 700 Much Talk, 104; Adorable Cargo, 98; Sam Giltmore, 102; Ante Bellum, 116; Trossachs, 106; Oraceland, 106.

Third race, Spectacles Course—Sakura, 103; Florian, 110; Silver Leaf, 107; Miss Rose, 104; Barber John, 106; No Effort, 105; Gabbo, 104; Blixtra, 109; Royal Yeoman, 108; Miss Fashion Plate, 102; Shift, 108; Favorite II, 105; Annette, 101; Peace Princess, 109; Rahway, 103; Lassa, 105.

Fourth race—Spectacles Course: Brig o' Peace 115, Callion 110, War Glow 115, Chazzen 115, El Galvan 115, Irish Sweep 115, Tuntlay 115, El Cajon 115, Sir Satin 115, Diamond Head 115, Boyde McGee 115.

Fifth race—Spectacles Course: Bag Smasher 114, Peggy J. 109, Call G. 110, Flag Staff 120, Annie D. 110, Judge Austin 102, Released 103, Unknown Woman 103, Miss Baggage 103.

Sixth race—Spectacles Course: 100 Yards—Occurrence 100, Seth's Pride 108, Charming Home 108, Red Chili 108, Belgian Lass 107, Bright Hopes 100, Clasher 102.

Seventh race—Mile and three-eighths: Searrington 110, Barrie Oliver 109, Cross Bow 104, Don Fernando 113, General Keops 100, Concordia 107, Calcutt 09, 09, 1008, Sure Hills 104, Wirt G. Bowman 113.

PRINCE INVITED

London, Nov. 7.—Joseph Martin of Los Angeles today said he had delivered an invitation to the Prince of Wales to attend the fifty-eighth annual Shriners' convention at San Francisco next July.

Ethelyn Bannerman Campbell

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Pupil of John McKrejs and Leopold Godowsky.

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JUDGE CONFIRMS COMPANY'S RIGHT TO SELL MOTOR

Under the judgment handed down by Judge Lampson to-day in the suit of D. C. Sanders against the Beggs Motor Company, Mr. Sanders failed in his claim for \$330 and will receive only the \$16.85 which the motor company had paid into court as the amount it considered it should pay.

With Robert D. Harvey as his counsel, Mr. Sanders sued for damages on the company's purporting to act under a conditional sale agreement wrongfully selling his motor car.

W. H. Bullock-Webster, counsel for the Beggs company, explained to the court that Sanders had bought a Nash motor car and had executed a conditional sale agreement which provided that in case of default the company might repossess the car and sell it, and in the event of a deficiency on the sale Sanders fell behind in his payments and on May 29, 1931, wrote the company authorizing a sale of the car on his account. No sale was made by this method and on June 30 the company took possession. The balance of the contract price due was \$1,306.25.



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have to send away from the city to get your

Infra-Red Lamps or Ultra Violet Equipment

We can look after your needs right here, and will be pleased to have you consult us

Hawkins & Hayward Ltd.

Electrical Quality and Service

Store

1121 Douglas Street, Corner View

PHONE E 1171

THE Army of Idle Pros Have Ruined Chances MIRROR For Amateur Stars

No Pro Hockey on Coast for Second Time in Five Years

Withdrawal of Seattle Club Started Present Troubles in P.C.H.L.

Further Efforts Expected Next Season to Get Prairie Teams In

First Bout Arranged in Mr. Muldoon's New Draught Class

Leading Simon-pures Decide to Take Another Year's "Seasoning" Before Jumping Into Money Game; Unemployed Joined by Score of Recruits From Pacific Coast League; Smaller Salaries Are Order in All Pro Circuits; Amateur Hockey Profits

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—Bears are throttling pro hockey's player-market to-day, while bulls in the financial marts rush security and staple values up from the depths. Supply of top-notch stick-handlers, after staying behind the heavy demand almost since the inception of the pro game, this season has extended into virtually a glut on the market.

Mickey Walker Declines Bout With Stribling

New York, Nov. 7.—Mickey Walker, the pride of Rumson, N.J., has decided he would prefer not to tangle with Young Stribling until at least after he has had a "shot" at Max Schmeling's heavyweight championship. Negotiations for a match between Stribling and Walker in Madison Square Garden December 11 ended abruptly yesterday when Jack Kearns, Walker's manager, declined to consider the match at this time.

"LAST STRIKE" IS CALLED ON JACK CHESBRO

Famous Spitball Pitcher Who Gained Fame in Major Ball Dies Suddenly

Led National League Pitchers in 1901 and 1902; Known as "Happy Jack"

Conway, Mass., Nov. 7.—Happy Jack Chesbro, famous spitball pitcher who gained the pinnacle of baseball's heights a generation back, died yesterday at his chicken farm in the heart of the Berkshire hills where he learned the game he played so well.

A heart attack brought death to the fifty-six-year-old spitball hurler. Happy Jack was a native of North Adams. He was developed on the sand lots of western Massachusetts, and he gained his first experience in organized baseball with the old Springfield club.

Chesbro, christened John Dwight, received the cognomen "Happy Jack" long before he joined the ranks of organized baseball. It was while he served as attendant at the Middletown, N.Y., insane asylum that an inmate called him "Happy Jack," and the name stuck.

From the diamonds of western Massachusetts he went to the Richmond Club of the Southern Association and later joined the Pittsburgh Club of the National League, where he began his league career.

While with Pittsburgh, in 1901 and 1902, he led the National League pitchers, winning twenty-one and losing nine games for an average of 700 in 1901, and piling up a percentage of 82.4 the following year with twenty-eight victories and six defeats.

He won fourteen straight games in 1904 while with the New York Highlanders before the Boston Red Sox, then a pennant winner, stopped him.

The Boston team seemed to have a jinx on him for he lost the pennant to the Sox in the final game of the season when he uncorked a wild pitch that let in the winning run.

Babe Siebert And McVicar Sign With Montreal Maroons

Lou Brouillard Signs For a Non-title Bout

Never since the moguls of the money game used to hand out lengthy contracts at handsome prices four or five years ago, has there been so slender a trickle of simon-pure talent into the professional hockey sea. Amateur hockey men of last season, eyeing the multitude of jobless pros, have decided almost as a body on another year of "seasoning."

Already substantial in size, the army of unemployed pros has been joined this week by a score of recruits from the Pacific Coast Hockey League, disbanded yesterday after ruling as the major sport on the coast since 1910.

First indication of a hockey player strike came when the National League decided to operate as an eight-team circuit instead of a ten-team body, splitting up the players from Ottawa Senators and Philadelphia Quakers among the other squads. The "outlaw" American Hockey League then planned to decrease its membership from seven teams to five.

Amateur hockey is profiting by the troubles of the salaried stars, for many a strong team of last season is lining up the same squad this year—something new in the annals of the unpaid game.

Ladysmith Has New Hoop Team

Pick of Mid-island Players Perform on Club; Are Seeking Games

Ladysmith, Nov. 7.—Reorganized last week, the Ladysmith Basketball team has picked up a new group of players.

The other members of the team are picked from the "B" class, which was formerly in the final list for the provincial junior title six years ago, and have been playing together since that time.

The members of the team are as follows: George Kulal (captain), Tom Young, Scot Strang, John Smith, Tom Davidson, Pat Nott and John Goulet. Several other former stars are being signed up.

Local critics state this team has the finest possibilities of any team ever organized in Ladysmith, and under the able hands of Johnny Morgan, expect them to cop off either a senior "A" or a senior "B" provincial championship.

Any team of senior "A" or senior "B" classes either on the island or mainland, desirous of securing a game with this team is requested to get in touch with Don Forward, business manager, Ladysmith Basketball Club, P.O. Box 103, Ladysmith.

Dempsey Wallops Three Palakas In Four-round Match

Provo, Utah, Nov. 7.—Jack Dempsey, former world heavyweight champion, staged a four-round exhibition against three heavyweights here yesterday evening for charity.

The mauler trounced Jack Carroll, Salt Lake City, in one round, but failed to knock him out. Jack Riley, 210, Provo, lasted less than a round under Dempsey's furious attack.

The exhibition ended his exhibition by carrying Del Baxter, 200, Salt Lake City, through two fast rounds.

Dempsey spent most of his youth here.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE—



Big League Bowling

By AL DEMAREE



A calm, mental attitude is just as necessary in good bowling as in good golf.

A good bowler takes the bad breaks as well as the good breaks with a laugh and is more or less a fatalist.

He knows that he is going to get a certain percentage of bad breaks during the season, but he knows that the good breaks will balance them.

Enjoy yourself when you bowl. Do not make hard work out of it. Most high-class bowlers laugh when they get a lucky strike and laugh when they get "tapped."

If you get a bad break on an apparently perfect hit or blow an easy spare, just forget it on the next frame and go up to the foul line loose and in good humor and you will find your game improving.

Al Demaree has prepared an illustrated leaflet on "Spare," which he will gladly send to any reader requesting it. Address: Al Demaree in care of this paper and be sure to enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

MAT CROWD GO AFTER REFEREE

Police Needed to Protect Third Man in Karasick-Miyake Bout at Honolulu

Honolulu, Nov. 7.—Police entered the wrestling ring yesterday evening and prevented a possible assault upon Referee Jack Smith by irate fans who objected to his awarding Al Karasick, Portland, Ore., heavyweight, the second fall and match in the seventh round of a bout with Taro Miyake.

The award gave Karasick the match, two falls to one.

As Karasick attempted to re-enter the ring, Miyake grabbed him through the ropes for a good hold and believed he had won a fall when Referee Smith tapped him to disallow the hold.

Miyake walked away. Karasick grabbed him from behind and pinned him for a fall.

Karasick took the first fall in the fourth round and Miyake was awarded a fall in the fifth.

Jacques Manuel defeated Harry Demetrel two straight falls.

Canadiens Slight Favorites To Win Stanley Cup Again

World Champions Will Go to Post in National Hockey League Favored to Repeat; "Flying Frenchmen" Strengthened Yesterday With Signing of Dunc Munro, Famed Defence Player and Former Manager of Montreal Maroons; Eight Clubs Ready for Opening on November 12; New York Americans Expected to Be Formidable Threat

Toronto, Nov. 7.—With the autumn rugby campaign rapidly drawing to a close, sport followers of the east are awaiting the opening of the National Hockey League on November 12. After weeks of strenuous preparations for the all winter grind, the five United States and three Canadian teams are ready for the league schedule and a tight race is expected to develop in both sections.

Although a number of pre-season exhibition contests have been played between the major and minor league clubs to date another lengthy list of games are slated for this week-end and the early part of next.

The Canadiens of Montreal, who captured the Stanley Cup for the season 1930-31 rule slight favorites to repeat again this winter. This team was strengthened yesterday when it was announced that Dunc Munro, former manager of Maroons, their inter-city rivals, had been signed, and would probably hold a regular berth on the defense. Detroit Falcons, Boston Bruins, Chicago Black Hawks, and Toronto Maple Leafs are expected to furnish the world champions with the greatest opposition, while the New York Rangers and Montreal Maroons can, by no means, be overlooked.

AMERICANS BEATEN AGAIN

Yesterday evening the New York Americans dropped their second exhibition contest of the week to an international league club when they were defeated by London Tecumsehs.

To-night's exhibition schedule brings together Montreal Maroons of the N.H.L. and Windsor Bulldogs of the International League, and Chicago Black Hawks and Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets in the Smoky City, Boston Bruins and Springfield Indians in Springfield and the New York Rangers and Boston Cubs in Boston.

New York, Nov. 7.—The word has gone out that the New York Americans are "the team to beat" in the international section of the National Hockey League. No less authority than Connie Smythe, manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs, is given as authority for this statement, and there are plenty of others to back him up in it.

The division of the spoils when Ottawa and Philadelphia decided to suspend operations for the year was big, what the enemies needed, and from it they secured the players to make it into one that looks like a strong winner.

Box Lacrosse To Be Introduced By Clubs on Mainland

New Westminster, Nov. 7.—Indoor box lacrosse, played on a seven-man basis, will be introduced to British Columbia fans in the near future, according to "plans" formulated at a meeting of the New Westminster Amateur Athletic Association here yesterday evening. It is proposed to have New Westminster and Vancouver teams in action, and play under the jurisdiction of the Coast Lacrosse Association.

Grumpy Spring, manager of the Salmonbellies, will operate one of the teams. The other club will be formed among leading players in Vancouver. Squamish Indians are said to be a possibility with a third entry. The games will be played in the big auditorium in Queen's Park here, and play will open early in December. A committee was named to secure the playing rules of the Ontario-Quebec organization.

Lomski and Mullins In Fine Shape For Bout This Evening

Heavyweights Scheduled to Step Ten Rounds in Main Event of Fight Card Being Offered at Tillicum Gymnasium; Teddy Beales to Meet Bill Shore, Vancouver, in Six-round Semi-windup; Three Other Good Preliminaries Lined Up; First Bout Starts at 8.45 o'clock

After being dormant in Victoria for many months the fight game will return this evening, when Leo Lomski, known throughout the fight world as the "Aberdeen Assassin," steps into the ring at the Tillicum gymnasium for a ten-round bout against Steve Mullins, slugging Olympia heavyweight. The pair wound up their training yesterday evening and are in the pink of condition for the bout. A fine list of preliminaries has been drawn up with the first bout getting under way at 8.45 o'clock.

Lomski is at present in the middle of an extensive campaign for recognition in the heavyweight ranks. Weighing close to 190 pounds, fast and packing hitting power in either hand, he expects to reach the heights. The other evening in Portland Lomski raised his stock by winning an easy decision over Les Kennedy, hard-hitting heavyweight from Los Angeles.

Lomski looks good

The Aberdeen heavy showed his best form yet in his workout yesterday evening at the Tillicum gym. After punching the bag and shadow boxing Lomski worked six rounds against Albie Davies, Kid McCoy and Ernie Woodley. Lomski is one of the fastest men to ever step in a local ring irrespective of weight. He has a very deceptive style and although boasting the shortest arms of any of the present heavyweights finds no trouble in getting in close to his opponent.

Mullins also looked good in his final workout yesterday evening. He cut loose with his heavy artillery and as a result his sparring partners took considerable punishment. He is an out-and-out slugger and will no doubt give Lomski plenty of trouble.

In the six-round semi-windup Teddy Beales, veteran Victoria light-heavyweight, will go up against Billy Shore, Vancouver. Beales has been working out against both Lomski and Mullins, and has rounded into good shape for his engagement.

PASTOR MATCHED

Danny Pastro, the "Human Windmill," will step into the ring for a scheduled four-round bout with Ray Luscombe, Vancouver. Frankie Neal, Victoria, has been matched with Bobby Kilroe and "Rabbit" Feigh, two of the little fellows as well as Frank Carson and Bert Hughes, and any or all of them may be missing when the season opens, November 12.

The advance ticket sale has been good and a large crowd is looked for. Roy Baker, Victoria, will referee all the bouts.

65,000 WATCH MAJOR STARS WIN AT TOKIO

Barnstorming American League Ballplayers Whip Japanese Champs 7 to 0

Cunningham Pitches For Big Leaguers; Al Simmons Hits Pair of Doubles

Tokio, Nov. 7.—Before a crowd of 65,000 fans who packed the Meiji Shrine stadium, the baseball team of American Major League barnstormers took the series opener, 7 to 0, to-day from St. Paul's University, champions of the Tokio University League.

There were few features in the contest. No one was able to hit a home run, but Al Simmons of the Philadelphia Athletics doubled twice.

ALL TICKETS SOLD

Minister of Education Tanaka pitched the first ball, with Ambassador W. Cameron Forbes acting as catcher. Interest in the Major Leaguers' tour is evidenced by the fact that all tickets to the entire Tokio series of several games were sold a week ago. Speculators obtained 40 yen (about \$20) for tickets to to-day's game.

The score:
Americans 7 7 0
St. Paul's 0 2 4
Batteries—Cunningham and Cochran; Tsuru, Kikuta and Momose.

Herman Wins Easy Call Over Velasco

Hollywood, Cal., Nov. 7.—Tommy Herman, Chicago, did things to Dave Velasco's torso with a brace of leather gloves in such expert fashion yesterday evening that the welterweight champion of Mexico looked as though he were getting a boxing lesson. Herman's decision was decisive.

Herman weight 149, Velasco 147.

Don George Takes Match From Simon

Salem, Mass., Nov. 7.—Ed Don George, Buffalo, N.Y., won two out of three falls from Raoul Simon, 235, Montreal, in the main bout of a wrestling show here yesterday evening. George won the first fall in 14.04 and the third in 20.40. Simon won the second fall in 4.25.

NO DEFINITE MOVE YET ON GAMES TRIALS

B.C. Amateur Union Committee Has Not Decided Who Will Handle Athletic Meet

Hastings Park Will Most Likely Be Scene; Varsity Willing to Co-operate

Vancouver, Nov. 7.—Hastings Park will most likely be the scene of the Canadian Olympic trials next summer unless the Dominion amateur body goes back on its decision to stage the meet here. This was divulged yesterday afternoon at a meeting between Vancouver exhibition officials and members of the B.C. Amateur Union Committee.

But just who is going to handle the trials is the problem that has to be settled. There seems to be a feeling among some of the amateur committee that it would be good idea to rent the grounds and handle the affair themselves.

BEST TRACK

At any rate it is felt that the athletes could be housed at University of B.C. much better than at Hastings Park but it was definitely decided that the exhibition track is the only place that is fit for the trials.

The exhibition association has been asked to name a price for rental and whether the committee will go back to the original idea of having the fair body put up the money and handle the affair or go out and raise the money and put it over themselves has to be decided.

President Walter Leek of the exhibition explained that the association's offer of Hastings Park was to make sure that the trials would not be lost to Vancouver if the association could do anything to prevent it. It was the wish to co-operate in every possible way with the union.

Dr. Davidson, on behalf of the university, stated that Varsity had no idea of attempting to operate the games but was willing to place all facilities and accommodations at the disposal of whoever undertook to handle the trials.

Benny Leonard Is Held to Draw By Burlington Boxer

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 7.—Benny Leonard, former lightweight boxing champion of the world, found Kayo Casper, Burlington, blocking his comeback trial yesterday evening, and the best he could pull from a bloody battle was a draw.

Casper forced the fighting most of the way, but the old champion was his master at defence. Leonard was dumped to the floor from an off-balance position in the fifth, and both fighters were bleeding at the finish of the ten-round bout. Leonard weighed 147½ and Casper 151.

POOR PA

BY CLAUDE CALLAN



"Tom has so much business he hardly knows his family. When his last baby was born I expected him to send his lawyer to the hospital to see if for him."

(Copyright 1931, Publishers Syndicate)

Max Baer Rejoins List of Contenders For Heavyweight Title

Uncorks Terrific Punching Ability To Knock Out Santa

California Heavyweight Had Everything to Whip Giant Portuguese Fighter, Says Bob Edgren; Has Cut Out "Play-boy" Comedy and Has Developed Into First-class Fighter; Victories of Baer and Sharkey Have Ended the Giant Menace; Speculation Over Whether Brouillard, New Welterweight Champion, Will Give Corbett Title Shot

By ROBERT EDGREN

Max Baer has rejoined the list of heavyweights who must be considered possible challengers. He has stopped being a "play boy" and has become serious. He has actually trained for a fight. Result, he knocked out the gigantic Portuguese, Jose Santa, and did the job like a real workman.

I saw that fight recently. Santa is said to be six feet eight inches tall. He's pretty well up in that altitude, give or take a couple of inches. They always lie about the height and weight of these giants. They started Carnera at six feet ten and Santa at six feet nine. Carnera has come down to an official six feet five and a half. Santa is at least over that. And his official weight was 244 pounds the day he was flattened by Max Baer.

Another "fact" is no slang expression in this case. Baer's finishing right-hand wallop knocked the giant down like a tenpin. He fell backward at full length, knocked cold, did not even wriggle. He was out ten minutes, not ten seconds.

I will say that when the fight started Santa loomed very impressively. He was a head taller than Baer, who looked like a small, slim boy beside the giant's overtowering bulk. And Santa was lean as a greyhound, not an ounce of fat in that 244 pounds.

Santa rushed his usual rushing fight and never stopped. He piled in on top of Baer and kept him plastered against the ropes most of the time, mauling away. Baer was supposed to be in rather soft condition, although he had been away several weeks working under Bob McAllister, his old trainer.

After a couple of rounds I said to myself: "Baer cannot stand this mauling and rushing. He will be washed in two or three rounds more and get knocked out." It looked like that.

But Baer was taking pretty good care of himself and letting go a wicked left or right whenever Santa came in. He fought deliberately, driving punches into the giant's body and occasionally smacking him on the cheekbone with a terrific right hook.

Someone told me that Santa only grinned. He is as tough as iron. His left eye was closed in half-a-dozen rounds, but he never stopped rushing Baer to the ropes and mauling and digging hard punches into his body. But in the ninth round Baer dropped him hard. Santa took part of a knee and got up, more surprised than hurt.

Santa is WORSELY Then in the tenth Baer dropped Santa with a right, and a moment later with a left hook that landed on his chin so hard it nearly lifted him on his feet. After each knockdown Santa took about seven seconds on his knee, got up, rushed and drove Baer to the ropes, pounding away unweakened. But after the second he was hit with a right. Then Baer threw over the finisher, and that punch might have knocked out anybody. It is years since I have seen anybody get so much in a sock, or for that matter do so much deliberate, heavy hitting as Baer did all through the fight. Baer weighed 204 pounds, and as far as physique goes there never was a man better built for fighting. Apparently his Baer married he has stopped fooling around, out of the ring and into the gym, and he is back in New York making a fresh start, and when he goes he will give anybody a fight.

He turned on the comedy stuff just after the fight he fought Santa. That was after the knockout, when he danced around the ring, grinning, yanked off his right glove, and threw it clear into the gallery, where it scrambled to get it nearly started a riot.

MARKS END OF GIANT MENACE Sharkey's victory over Carnera started new interest in the heavyweights all over the country. For a year the heavyweight class, including champion Max Schmeling, has been overshadowed by the giants. People who saw Carnera wondered if a mere 190-pounder like Schmeling could stand up against such bulk. There was a feeling that after all our heavyweights were mere bantams compared to such men as Carnera and Santa, and in the real test were not champions or championship contenders at all while the giants were in the way.

Sharkey eliminated Carnera by giving him a hard beating and having him tottering at the end of fifteen rounds. Baer made it much more decisive by scientifically beating Carnera down to a cold knockout in the tenth.

Class with Carnera, and probably much tougher and harder to hurt. This ends the giant menace. Now we can take a little more interest in the merely normal fellows who weigh from 190 to a few pounds over the 200 mark. Bill Muldoon always has been right when he claims that a 190-pound man is "big enough to beat any man in the world."

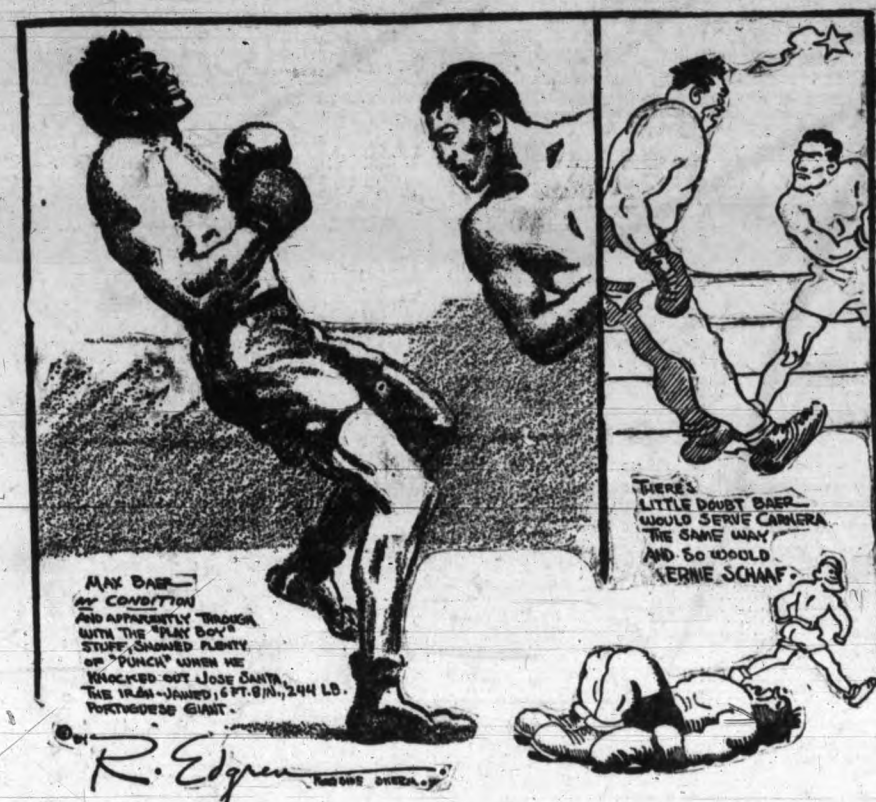
The other very interesting item in ring news was Lou Brouillard's defeat of welter champion Jack Thompson for the title. I for one hope that Brouillard will turn out to be a real champion, not a faker making his opponents fatten up and come in over the weight so the title will not be at stake, like so many who held

the championship before him. Jackie Fields, Freeman and Thompson all flatly refused to let Young Corbett have a chance to win the title. Corbett whipped Fields in a non-title bout, and was barred thereafter. He whipped Thompson three times—once last year, when he had Thompson on the floor for a nine count in the ninth, and gave him a most artistic beating all the way to a one-sided decision. Thompson made him come in over weight, and so "saved" his title, and money could not coax Thompson into the ring with Corbett again.

Corbett's manager offered Thompson a fight \$50,000 guarantee for his end, a fight Corbett at the welter limit, and Thompson turned it down. This was two years ago. This year he offered Thompson \$50,000, and that was turned down. Thompson and his manager preferred looking around for harder was his mistake. He lost the title for a lot less money, and took a thorough licking with it.

BOTH SOUTHPAWS Wonder if this new champion, who is not handled by the combination managers, will give Young Corbett the chance he has been waiting for the last three years? If he does it ought to make a very interesting fight. Especially as both Brouillard and Young Corbett are southpaws. If they fight it will be the first time in ring history that the two best men in any class did their winging with the port

(Copyright, 1931, by Robert Edgren.)



CITY SENIOR TENPIN LEAGUE
Night One—J. Fox 540, A. Benn 426, W. Youhill 314, W. Norris 619, J. MacLennan 550. Total 2,177.
Night Two—J. Fox 485, F. Moore 485, W. Youhill 314, W. Norris 619, J. MacLennan 550. Total 2,177.

MANUFACTURERS' TENPIN LEAGUE
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Night Two—J. Fox 485, F. Moore 485, W. Youhill 314, W. Norris 619, J. MacLennan 550. Total 2,177.

WOMEN'S COMMERCIAL FIFTEEN
Night One—J. Fox 540, A. Benn 426, W. Youhill 314, W. Norris 619, J. MacLennan 550. Total 2,177.
Night Two—J. Fox 485, F. Moore 485, W. Youhill 314, W. Norris 619, J. MacLennan 550. Total 2,177.

WOMEN'S C.P.R. FIFTEEN LEAGUE
Night One—J. Fox 540, A. Benn 426, W. Youhill 314, W. Norris 619, J. MacLennan 550. Total 2,177.
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Night One—J. Fox 540, A. Benn 426, W. Youhill 314, W. Norris 619, J. MacLennan 550. Total 2,177.
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GENERAL RULES TO BE FOLLOWED BY SOCCER 'REFS'

Instructions For Arbitrators Outlined; Must Keep Players Under Control

Referees are instructed to refuse to sanction play if danger is likely to accrue to players from the state of the ground. Regarding the weather his own judgment is to be used, with a reminder not to needlessly spoil sport.

WEST ROAD TO PLAY SAANICH

Will Meet in Feature Game on Basketball Card To-night at "Y" Gym

With a chance to tie up the Senior "B" men's race, Saanich will be out to down West Road in the feature game of to-night's Victoria and District League Card at the Y.M.C.A. gym.

The other two games will bring together the Y.M.C.A. and Beavers in an intermediate "A" game and the Blue Ribbon will tangle with the Blue Birds in a women's exhibition game.

West Road, strengthened by the return of George Lannon, will be out to keep their unbroken string of wins intact. The Saanich boys will be out fighting with their backs to the wall, for should they drop the game it will practically mean the loss of the first half.

The women's exhibition game should be an easy win for the fast-stepping Blue Ribbon squad, as their younger opponents have not had the experience to cope with the fast brand of ball the Ribbons play.

The Y.M.C.A. intermediate "A" men will be after a win, as should they take the Beavers into camp they will create a triple tie with Slings holding the other select position. The Beavers have displayed some nice basketball in their recent appearances and will make the Y.M.C.A. step all the way to win.

The complete card follows:
7.30—Intermediate "A" men—Y.M.C.A. vs. Beavers.
8.15—Senior women—Blue Ribbon vs. Blue Birds.
9.00—Senior "B" men—Saanich vs. West Road.

Mixed Foursomes At Oak Bay Links

On Remembrance Day, November 11, a mixed foursome will be played at the Victoria Golf Club, consisting of eighteen holes medal play with half the combined handicaps allowed. Players will choose their partners and opponents, and also arrange for their starting times. Post entries will be received and three prizes will be awarded.

MERCURY UNDERWEAR for MEN

Mercury Underwear will be appreciated by all men who have an instinct for quality. It costs a few cents more per garment, but when you see it, feel it and wear it, you'll say Mercury's well worth the difference.

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LANGFORD IN EASY VICTORY OVER SAANICH

Score 13 to 3 Victory in Third Division Match of Badminton League

Clean Sweep in Mixed Doubles Gives Them Margin; Several Matches Close

Langford players scored a 13 to 3 victory over North Saanich in a Third Division match in the Lower Island Badminton League played at Langford. Although their victory was decisive the home players were extended in a number of the matches.

In the women's doubles the teams gained an even break in the four matches, while Langford players won three out of the four men's doubles, and then captured all the eight matches in the mixed doubles.

Complete scores follow with the Langford players first named:
WOMEN'S DOUBLES
Mrs. Le Quenne and Miss Jones lost to Miss I. Goddard and Miss McNeill, 15-11.
Mrs. Le Quenne and Miss Jones beat Miss E. Wynne and Miss G. Cochran, 15-11.
Mrs. Le Quenne and Miss Jones beat Miss E. Wynne and Miss G. Cochran, 15-11.
Mrs. Le Quenne and Miss Jones beat Miss E. Wynne and Miss G. Cochran, 15-11.

MEN'S DOUBLES
R. Jones and Le Quenne lost to J. McNeill and G. Godwin, 15-11.
R. Jones and Le Quenne beat P. Bodkin and G. Godwin, 15-11.
R. Jones and Le Quenne beat P. Bodkin and G. Godwin, 15-11.
R. Jones and Le Quenne beat P. Bodkin and G. Godwin, 15-11.

MIXED DOUBLES
Mrs. Le Quenne and Miss Jones lost to Miss I. Goddard and Miss McNeill, 15-11.
Mrs. Le Quenne and Miss Jones beat Miss E. Wynne and Miss G. Cochran, 15-11.
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HORSE RACING

Tanforan Track, Nov. 7.—Results of horse racing yesterday follow:
First Race—Two years. Spectacle course. Lede (Fischer)..... 3.25
Lede (Fischer)..... 3.25
Lede (Fischer)..... 3.25
Lede (Fischer)..... 3.25

Second Race—Four years, four years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Third Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Fourth Race—Handicap, two years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Fifth Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Sixth Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Seventh Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Eighth Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Ninth Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Tenth Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Eleventh Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Twelfth Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Thirteenth Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Fourteenth Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
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Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

Seventeenth Race—Three years and up. Spectacle course. Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50
Shorty (Fischer)..... 3.50

WILL FIGHT HERE TO-NIGHT

SHIPPING, RAILWAY AND AVIATION NEWS

Many Sailing To-day On Empress of Canada

Big White Liner Taking Out 700 Passengers for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands; Many Passengers Aboard Ship at This Port This Afternoon

Holiday makers going to the Hawaiian Islands for the winter, business men from New York city, Orient residents returning to Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai, after spending the summer in the cooler climes of the Pacific Coast, missionaries off to their headquarters in far-off Tibet and Hanoi, Chinese returning to the land of their ancestral gods to die after a lifetime of work over on this side of the Pacific, and others in varied walks of life and on different missions, are among the 700 passengers aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Canada, here this afternoon on her way to Honolulu, Japan, China and the Philippine Islands. She is taking out one of the largest passenger lists of the season.

Scheduled to sail from Vancouver at 11 o'clock this morning, it will be shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon when the Empress of Canada docks at the Bithet piers here, unless fog in the Gulf delays her. After completing local business she will leave here about 6 o'clock. Capt. A. J. Haley, R.N.R., is commander of the liner.

J. J. Forster, steamship general passenger agent, and Charles E. Blaney, traveling passenger agent for the Canadian Pacific Steamships, came over to the Empress of Canada to-day on company business. They will remain here the week-end to meet the Empress of Russia, due from the Orient Monday morning.

A large number of passengers are boarding the liner at Victoria this afternoon, among them being Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cooper of Honolulu, returning to their mid-Pacific home after spending the summer months

at their home at Sproat Lake; Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Dunbar of Hongkong, en route to their home in the Orient after spending the summer in Seattle; Capt. and Mrs. C. Tarrant, going to Honolulu for the winter; Hubert Kelly of Minneapolis, Miss M. Fleming, Mrs. E. M. Gabbott and two children of Victoria, en route to spend Christmas with relatives in Shanghai; Mrs. D. M. Grayburn of Hongkong, returning to her home after visiting in Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphreys and Dr. E. C. Humphreys, going to Honolulu; John Shaw, formerly of Victoria, and Donald King of Vancouver, en route to Shanghai on newspaper business.

Other passengers are: Rt. Rev. W. C. White, veteran bishop of Hanoi, China, and Mrs. White, returning from a furlough in eastern Canada; Chas. K. McLaughlin, publisher of The Sacramento Daily Union; and Mrs. McLaughlin, formerly of the Gillette Industries of London; P. W. Ward, official of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada; B. L. Lewis, prominent director of the Philadelphia Very Rev. Dean A. C. G. Trivett of Shanghai, and A. W. Grimmett, Hongkong government official.

Among Honolulu residents who have been vacationing in Canada and the United States, and who are returning to Honolulu on the Empress of Canada, are Mrs. P. Dixon Nott, wife of the publisher of The Honolulu Advertiser; Mrs. J. M. and Miss M. Jamieson; Miss A. H. Parks and Miss E. C. Jordan; Miss Claire Noer, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Cuddeback, Mr. and Mrs. C. Collett, Mrs. A. J. Fiske and Mrs. M. B. Lett. Others going to Honolulu include Miss E. E. Jackson, Minneapolis; Miss D. W. Eikenberry, Mrs. C. W. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scherger, and Mrs. F. M. Calmes, all of Seattle.

Margaret Dollar will ship ten-head from Fraser Valley for Shanghai. On December 1 the Blue Funnel Line S.S. Tyndareus will embark 100 head for the same destination. These cattle are collected from all parts of Canada, by Kirkland Bros., agents for the purchasers.

A sugar parcel of 7400 tons and dried fruits totaling 400 tons, arrived yesterday morning from Australia on the S.S. Hauraki of the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand. Captain A. T. China, master of the motorship, reported a good passage north.

Damages sustained by Ms. Svedroff off the California Coast early this week will be repaired here, it is reported. The ship suffered some hull damage above water and some superstructure damage.

A heavy movement of thoroughbred dairy cows from Canadian herds to China will take place in the next few weeks. The American Mail Line S.S.

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PILOTS' LOOKOUT

Canadian Winner, left Port Alberni for Montreal and Quebec, 8 a.m. Empress of Canada, sailed from Vancouver 11 a.m.; due Victoria 4 p.m. to sail for Orient ports, 6 p.m. Emma Alexander, due Victoria, Sunday a.m. to sail for California ports, 9 a.m. Pacific Trader, due William Head, bound Victoria, from England, Monday 3 a.m. Empress of Russia, due William Head, bound Victoria, from Orient ports, Monday 10 a.m. Tyndareus, due Victoria, from Orient ports, Monday p.m.

At Vancouver Nine Days From England

Vancouver, Nov. 7.—Establishing a new record for quick delivery, a ship ment handled by the Canadian Pacific Express Company went from Southampton, England, to Vancouver in nine days. W. D. Thompson, city agent of the Express Company, revealed to-day.

The shipment, a package for Osaka, Japan, left Southampton aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain October 21, and was delivered to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Quebec less than five days later. This is the fastest time on record for an express shipment from the Old Country to Vancouver. This morning the package was put aboard the liner Empress of Canada, on which it will cross the Pacific to the Orient.

Sunrise and Sunset

Day	Sunrise	Sunset
7	7:09	4:49
8	7:11	4:47
9	7:14	4:44
10	7:16	4:42
11	7:18	4:40
12	7:20	4:38
13	7:22	4:36
14	7:24	4:34
15	7:26	4:32
16	7:28	4:30
17	7:30	4:28
18	7:32	4:26
19	7:34	4:24
20	7:36	4:22
21	7:38	4:20
22	7:40	4:18
23	7:42	4:16
24	7:44	4:14
25	7:46	4:12
26	7:48	4:10
27	7:50	4:08
28	7:52	4:06
29	7:54	4:04
30	7:56	4:02

The Weather

Daily Bulletin
Furnished by
the Victoria
Meteorological
Department

Victoria, 8 a.m., Nov. 7.—The barometer remains low on the northern coast and unsettled weather continues on the Pacific Slope. Mild weather is general eastward to Manitoba.

Reports
Victoria—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, minimum yesterday 45; wind, 4 miles W. rain, 31; cloudy.
Vancouver, Barometer, 30.02; temperature, maximum yesterday 50; minimum 40; wind, 4 miles W. rain, 30; raining.
Princess Rupert—Barometer, 29.97; temperature, maximum yesterday 48; minimum 36; wind, 4 miles S.E. rain, 40; raining.
Skeena Point—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, maximum yesterday 50; minimum 38; wind, 12 miles S.E. rain, 12; fair.
Tatoosh—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, maximum yesterday 52; minimum 40; wind, 12 miles S.E. rain, 12; fair.
Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, maximum yesterday 52; minimum 40; wind, 6 miles N.W. rain, 30; raining.
Seattle, Wash.—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, maximum yesterday 50; minimum 38; wind, 10 miles S. rain, 30; cloudy.
Portland, Me.—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, maximum yesterday 50; minimum 38; wind, 4 miles S. rain, 30; raining.

Temperatures
Max. Min.
Victoria..... 50 45
Vancouver..... 50 40
Princess Rupert..... 48 36
Skeena Point..... 50 38
Tatoosh..... 52 40
Portland, Ore..... 52 40
Seattle, Wash..... 50 38
Portland, Me..... 50 38

Victoria and vicinity for 36 hours ending 7 p.m. Nov. 6: Partly cloudy with fresh and south winds, partly cloudy and mild, with occasional rain.

YUKON AND ATLIN MAILS
Close 4 p.m. October 30; November 9, via Seattle.
Close 1:15 p.m. October 28, 29; November 12, via Vancouver.
Alaska mails to Vancouver on Vancouver dates and at 1:15 p.m. previous days. Yukon mails to Seattle at 4 p.m. Seattle dates.

YUKON AND ATLIN MAILS
Close 4 p.m. Nov. 9, 16, 30; Dec. 7, via Seattle.
Close 1:15 p.m. Nov. 22, Dec. 14, via Vancouver.

The shipping of lobsters alive or in sealed cans has been supplemented by a new method in New Brunswick exemplified in the shipping, during the season, of 500 pounds of lobster meat daily in ice cans from Cape Tormentine to Boston and New York markets.

SALT SPRING ISLAND
Ferry steamer Cy Peck leaves Swartz Bay daily, except Sunday, 9:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.; leaves Fulford Harbor, daily except Sunday, 8:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.; leaves Swartz Bay, 9:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.; leaves Fulford Harbor, 8:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

MILL BAY-BRENTWOOD
Ferry steamer leaves Brentwood daily, including Sunday, 9 a.m. 10:10 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 2:45 p.m. 4:15 p.m. 5:45 p.m. 7:15 p.m. 8:45 p.m. 10:15 p.m. 11:45 p.m. 1:15 p.m. 2:45 p.m. 4:15 p.m. 5:45 p.m. 7:15 p.m. 8:45 p.m. 10:15 p.m. 11:45 p.m.

Transpacific Mails
Close 4 p.m. Nov. 7, Empress of Canada; due Yokohama, Nov. 21; Shanghai, Nov. 24; Hongkong, Nov. 27.
Close 11:15 p.m. Nov. 7, Hikawa Maru; due Yokohama, Nov. 21; Shanghai, Nov. 24; Hongkong, Nov. 27.
Close 4 p.m. Nov. 14, President Madison; due Yokohama, Nov. 27; Shanghai, Dec. 1; Hongkong, Dec. 4.
Close 4 p.m. Nov. 21, Empress of Russia; due Yokohama, Dec. 5; Shanghai, Dec. 8; Hongkong, Dec. 11.
Close 4 p.m. Nov. 28, Tyndareus; due Yokohama, Dec. 12; Shanghai, Dec. 15; Hongkong, Dec. 18.

Salt Spring Butter... 35c

OUR OWN BRAND
CENTRAL CREAMERIES LTD.

Salt Spring Butter... 35c

Salt Spring Butter... 35c

Salt Spring Butter... 35c

SEVERAL SHIPS ARE DUE HERE OVER WEEK-END

Swedish Freighter in This Afternoon For Lumber; Furness Liner Due

Empress of Russia and Blue Funnel Liner Tyndareus Are Due From the Orient

To load 650,000 feet of Vancouver Island timber for ports in Australia, the Swedish freighter Tisaren is due at Ogden Point this afternoon, King Brothers, local shipping agents said this morning. She is coming here from Puget Sound and will remain over the week-end, sailing late on Monday.

The Tisaren is making her first call at Victoria. She was built in 1918 at Gothenburg. She is registered at 5,747 tons, has a length of 436 feet, a breadth of fifty-six feet and a depth of twenty-six feet and is registered in Gothenburg.

Inbound from the Orient, the Blue Funnel liner Tyndareus is expected at the Bithet piers late Monday evening or early Tuesday morning. Yesterday she reported her position to the Coastguard wireless station at 1,007 miles from Victoria. For Victoria the ship has general cargo and several Chinese steerage passengers.

Due at William Head at 10 o'clock Monday morning, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia will dock at the Bithet piers shortly before noon. She will spend about two hours here before proceeding to Vancouver.

From London, Glasgow and Manchester, the Furness motorliner Pacific Trader is expected here late to-morrow evening or early Monday morning. King Brothers said this morning. The Trader is from the English harbor direct to Victoria at midnight Wednesday. She has passengers and cargo aboard for Victoria and Vancouver.

To load 600 tons of salt salmon here for Shanghai, the Japanese freighter Cuba Maru is expected here some time on Monday. She will berth at the Ogden Point piers.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD MANAGER LOSES HIS LIFE

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Carl Stimming, fifty-five, general director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Lines, died last Monday at the house of a friend in Hamburg.

Until 1910 Herr Stimming was a high naval officer at Kiel. He was transferred to the Naval Department at Berlin. From the navy he went to the Finance Ministry.

He entered the service of the North German Lloyd in 1921, and became general manager in 1924.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Coastwise Movements

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
Princess Kathleen leaves Victoria daily, 3 p.m. arrives Vancouver, 6:30 p.m.
Princess Margaret arrives Victoria daily, 10 a.m. leaves Vancouver, 1:30 p.m.
Princess Joan of Princess Elizabeth leaves Victoria daily, 10 a.m. leaves Vancouver, 1:30 p.m.
Princess Margaret leaves Victoria daily, 10 a.m. leaves Vancouver, 1:30 p.m.
Princess Joan of Princess Elizabeth leaves Victoria daily, 10 a.m. leaves Vancouver, 1:30 p.m.

VICTORIA-SEATTLE
Princess Margaret leaves Victoria daily, 4:30 p.m. arrives Seattle, 9 p.m.
Princess Kathleen leaves Victoria daily, 10 a.m. leaves Seattle, 1:30 p.m.
Princess Joan of Princess Elizabeth leaves Victoria daily, 10 a.m. leaves Seattle, 1:30 p.m.

VICTORIA-FORT ANGELES
Princess Margaret leaves Victoria daily, 10 a.m. leaves Fort Angeles, 1:30 p.m.
Princess Kathleen leaves Victoria daily, 10 a.m. leaves Fort Angeles, 1:30 p.m.
Princess Joan of Princess Elizabeth leaves Victoria daily, 10 a.m. leaves Fort Angeles, 1:30 p.m.

VANCOUVER-NANAIMO
Princess Elaine leaves Nanaimo daily, except Sunday, 7 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. Saturday, 7 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. Sunday, 7 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. leaves Nanaimo 5:30 p.m. and 6:15 p.m. arrives Vancouver, 10 a.m. and 11:15 p.m. leaves Vancouver, 10 a.m. and 11:15 p.m. arrives Nanaimo 5:30 p.m. and 6:15 p.m.

WEST COAST
Princess Margaret leaves Victoria 11 p.m., 1st, 11th and 21st of each month.
Princess Kathleen leaves Victoria 11 p.m., 1st, 11th and 21st of each month.
Princess Joan of Princess Elizabeth leaves Victoria 11 p.m., 1st, 11th and 21st of each month.

CALIFORNIA SERVICE
Ruth Alexander or Emma Alexander leaves Victoria every Sunday morning, 9 a.m., for San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Dorothy Alexander leaves every second Wednesday evening at midnight.
Ruth Alexander or Emma Alexander arrives Victoria every Sunday evening, 8:15 p.m.

SALT SPRING ISLAND
Ferry steamer Cy Peck leaves Swartz Bay daily, except Sunday, 9:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.; leaves Fulford Harbor, daily except Sunday, 8:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.; leaves Swartz Bay, 9:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.; leaves Fulford Harbor, 8:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

MILL BAY-BRENTWOOD
Ferry steamer leaves Brentwood daily, including Sunday, 9 a.m. 10:10 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 2:45 p.m. 4:15 p.m. 5:45 p.m. 7:15 p.m. 8:45 p.m. 10:15 p.m. 11:45 p.m. 1:15 p.m. 2:45 p.m. 4:15 p.m. 5:45 p.m. 7:15 p.m. 8:45 p.m. 10:15 p.m. 11:45 p.m.

Transpacific Mails
Close 4 p.m. Nov. 7, Empress of Canada; due Yokohama, Nov. 21; Shanghai, Nov. 24; Hongkong, Nov. 27.
Close 11:15 p.m. Nov. 7, Hikawa Maru; due Yokohama, Nov. 21; Shanghai, Nov. 24; Hongkong, Nov. 27.
Close 4 p.m. Nov. 14, President Madison; due Yokohama, Nov. 27; Shanghai, Dec. 1; Hongkong, Dec. 4.
Close 4 p.m. Nov. 21, Empress of Russia; due Yokohama, Dec. 5; Shanghai, Dec. 8; Hongkong, Dec. 11.
Close 4 p.m. Nov. 28, Tyndareus; due Yokohama, Dec. 12; Shanghai, Dec. 15; Hongkong, Dec. 18.

Salt Spring Butter... 35c

Salt Spring Butter... 35c

Salt Spring Butter... 35c

Spoken By Wireless

November 6, 8 p.m.—Shipping:
CITY OF VANCOUVER, Seattle to Hongkong, 1,000 miles from Seattle.
CRACKER, MAZAR, Seattle from Orient ports, 1,100 miles from Seattle.
COLLIER, MAZAR, Seattle from Orient ports, 1,100 miles from Seattle.
MATONIA, Honolulu to San Francisco, 1,175 miles from San Francisco.
NORSE, Victoria to San Pedro, 335 miles from Victoria.
TYNDAREUS, Yokohama to Victoria, 1,037 miles from Victoria.

November 7, 12 noon—Weather:
Bitevan—Rain and showers; west; light; 29.95; 48; sea, moderate swell.
Pachena—Overcast; southeast; light; 29.94; 48; sea, light swell.

"Lindy" Must Take Lesson In Aviation

New York, Nov. 7.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is going to take a flying lesson.
The object is to pass "examination" as pilot of the American Clipper, largest transport plane ever to go into regular operation on an air line.
Col. Lindbergh, as technical adviser of Pan-American Airways, is scheduled to fly the big boat from Miami November 17 on his first regular trip over the transcaribbean route between North and South America.
"But he first must, in compliance with the company's regulations, be 'checked out' as an experienced pilot of the craft."

Moonrise and Moonset

Day	Hour	Phase
7	4:02 a.m.	3.31 p.m.
8	5:25 a.m.	3:51 p.m.
9	6:57 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
10	8:26 a.m.	4:47 p.m.
11	9:45 a.m.	5:20 p.m.
12	11:02 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
13	11:59 a.m.	7:33 p.m.
14	12:51 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
15	1:39 p.m.	9:01 p.m.
16	2:23 p.m.	9:22 a.m.
17	3:03 p.m.	9:44 a.m.
18	3:39 p.m.	10:07 a.m.
19	4:12 p.m.	10:31 a.m.
20	4:42 p.m.	10:56 a.m.
21	5:09 p.m.	11:21 a.m.
22	5:33 p.m.	11:47 a.m.
23	5:55 p.m.	12:14 p.m.
24	6:14 p.m.	12:41 p.m.
25	6:30 p.m.	1:08 p.m.
26	6:43 p.m.	1:35 p.m.
27	6:54 p.m.	2:02 p.m.
28	7:03 p.m.	2:29 p.m.

REDUCTION IN TOTAL OF M.P.'S IS ADVOCATED

Quebec, Oct. 7.—Reduction in the number of members in the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada is suggested as an economy measure by Mitchell P. Hepburn, M.P. for West Flinders, Ontario, Liberal leader.

Such a step would set an example for the provincial governments and would facilitate elimination of considerable numbers of members of the Dominion and provincial legislatures, he said in an address here yesterday evening.

DEEPSEA MOVEMENTS

TO ARRIVE

PACIFIC SHIPPER, United Kingdom, November 8.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, November 11.
SHIZUKA MARU, China and Japan, November 12.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Philippines, 12.
FACIFIC ENTERPRISE, United Kingdom, November 22.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, November 24.
HITZU MARU, (Yokohama), China and Japan, November 25.

TO SAIL

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila, November 11.
HITZU MARU (from Vancouver, Japan and China, November 8.
HITZU MARU (from Vancouver, Japan and China, November 11.
NIAGARA, Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney, November 11.
FACIFIC SHIPPER (from Vancouver), United Kingdom, November 14.
PRESIDENT MADISON, Japan, China and Philippines, November 21.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, Japan, China and Philippines, November 21.
SHIZUKA MARU, Japan and China, November 25.
FACIFIC ENTERPRISE (from Vancouver), United Kingdom, November 22.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, November 24.
HITZU MARU, (Yokohama), China and Japan, November 25.

Tide Table

United Kingdom, November 14.

PRESIDENT MADISON, Japan, Philippines, November 14.

EMRESS OF RUSSIA, Japan, Philippines, November 21.

SEIDZUOKA MARU, Japan and November 25.

PACIFIC ENTERPRISE (from ver), United Kingdom, November 25.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manilaber 28.

Tide Table

NOVEMBER

Winter Recreations And Outdoor Sports Popular In Victoria

Olympic Recreations Provides Source of Sport For Hundreds

Spacious Bowling Alleys One of Most Popular Amusement Centres in City; Over 200 Teams Participating in Many Leagues; Provides Clean, Healthy Sport Under Ideal Conditions

A visit to Olympic Recreations Limited any evening during the bowling season will be revelation to those who have not yet visited Victoria's attractive amusement centre on Yates Street. Built and equipped at a cost of over \$80,000 this popular recreation centre has had one of Victoria's outstanding attractions since it opened on October 18, 1930.

It will be of interest to many to know that the bowling season represents from 1,200 to 1,500 individual players, participate each week in regular league games. These teams are grouped in a number of different leagues, each of which has its own regularly appointed group of officers who carry on all league business. The largest league operating this year, the Olympic Commercial Fivepin League, has thirty teams enrolled. Second in point of numbers is the Olympic Commercial Tenpin League with a very active and energetic group of twenty-eight teams.

Another large and enthusiastic group is the Civil Service League with eighteen teams. The R.A. Paint Company employees have a league of eight teams bowling every Tuesday evening, and the New Method Laundry staff gather, nine teams strong, every Friday evening to wage strenuous battles over the highly polished alleys. The Canadian Pacific Railway employees have a men's league of ten teams bowling every Monday evening, while the Canadian Pacific Ladies' League, made up of six teams, plays every Thursday afternoon.

MANY LEAGUES

A few of the other larger leagues operating are:

Fraternal League, ten teams.

Regimental Activities



All notices for insertion under Regimental Activities must be in the hands of the City Editor by 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Brigade orders by Lieut.-Col. T. B. Monk, V.D., commanding 5th (B.C.) Coast Brigade, C.A.

Duties for week ending November 14: Orderly officer, Second Lieut. C. W. Barker; next for duty, Second Lieut. T. McGimpsey; orderly sergeant, Lance-Sgt. H. N. A. Hatcher; next for duty, Lance-Sgt. B. Sullivan.

Orderly officer report to the adjutant on parade nights at 7.40 o'clock.

Orderly sergeant will report to the orderly officer on parade night at 7.55 o'clock. On sports nights at 7.30 o'clock.

Parades: All units of the brigade will parade under their respective battery commanders on Tuesday, November 10, Dress, mufli.

Ammunition (22-inch)—Officer in charge of practice on the miniature ranges will keep a record from November 5 to April 30, 1932 of the number of rounds fired from each rifle. Records will be submitted to the orderly room immediately.

Strength Increase: The following O.R. is taken on strength and posted to the battery: Gunner C. C. Fiesh, 55th Heavy Battery, November 3, 1931.

Strength decrease: The following O.R. is struck off strength as from November 3, 1931: Bandman E. Jones, time expired.

S. R. BOWDEN, Capt. and Adj.

NO 13 FIELD AMBULANCE, C.A.M.C. Parades—The unit will parade at the Armories on Tuesday, November 10, at

INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM BOWLING RECORDS AT OLYMPIC RECREATIONS

Season 1931 to 1932

Highest five-pin score made in league play this season: Men: Clyde Savage, Typos; Senior Five-pin, October 20, 379.

Women: Mrs. C. Mees, Gyro "A" team, October 6, 317.

Highest five-pin score made in open play this season: Men: C. Belgrave, James Island, October 12, 405. This is an alley record.

Women: Betty Gilbert, Vancouver, B.C., 314.

Highest ten-pin score made in league play this season: Men: Les Fox, The Times, Senior Ten-pin League, October 19, 288.

Highest ten-pin score made in open play this season: Men: Tommy Bowden, Panitorium, November 2, 279. This is an alley record.

Manufacturers' League, eight teams. Express Hotel League, six teams. Ladies' Commercial League, twenty teams.

Gyro Club League, four teams. School Teachers Men's League, ten teams.

Senior Tenpin League, four teams. Senior Fivepin League, eight teams. Olympic Ladies' Afternoon League, eight teams.

Humbugs' League, four teams. B.C. Electric Men's League, six teams. B.C. Electric Mixed League, six teams.

It is interesting to note that bowling has become just as popular among the women as it has among the men, as evidenced by the fact that there are over fifty women's teams and a number of mixed teams playing in the various leagues this year.

Saturday is open day at Olympic Recreations. League teams complete their weekly schedules on Friday evening. Saturday afternoon and evening hundreds of bowlers gather at the alleys to see old friends and spend a pleasant hour or two in friendly games on the alleys.

Victoria has in Olympic Recreations Limited an amusement centre which deserves the support and patronage of every citizen interested in the promotion of good, clean, healthful athletics carried on under ideal conditions.

Orders by Lieut. B. Gwynne, Officer Commanding: Annual inspection—The Unit will parade for annual inspection by the D.O.C. at 7.45 p.m. on Tuesday, November 17, at the Armoury, Bay Street, Dress, drill order. It is imperative that all ranks attend this parade, and that all necessary equipment be drawn in the meantime.

B. GWYNNE, Lieut. O.C.

17TH FORTRESS COMPANY, C.E. Parade—The company will parade at company headquarters at 8 p.m. on Friday, November 13. Lecture on organization and administration. Dress, drill order.

Notice—There are a few vacancies for recruits who will be trained in electrical and mechanical work. For further information apply to the district engineer officer, Work Point Barracks.

J. H. MCINTOSH, Captain Commanding.

HORSE TRANSPORT COMPANY 11th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C. Parades—The company will parade on Tuesday, November 10, at 7.50 p.m. and on Thursday, November 12, at 7.30 p.m., at company headquarters.

Highest three-game total five-pin score made in league play this season: Men: R. Laughton, Huskies, Senior Five-pin League, October 6, 867.

Women: Try McDowell, Happy Rollers, Ladies' Commercial, October 1, 660.

Highest three-game total ten-pin score made in league play this season: Men: Jack McLennan, Victoria Shoe Repairing Shop, Commercial Ten-pin League, October 15, 652.

Highest three-game total five-pin score made by any league team this season: Men: Our Own Brand, Commercial League, September 23, 3,446.

Women: Bainbow, Ladies' Commercial League, October 22, 2,796.

Highest three-game total ten-pin score made by any league team this season: Men: Senior Ten-pin League, October 19, 2,960.

8 p.m. prompt. First aid lecture will be given.

Dress—Drill order. Recruits—A few vacancies still exist giving recruits an excellent chance to qualify for St. John's first aid certificates. Information can be obtained from the orderly room at the Armories on Tuesdays, from 8 to 10 p.m.

Sports—Swimming tank will be available.

Strength decrease—No. 19, Pte. A. N. Sinclair was granted honorable discharge, 3-11-31.

Strength increase—No. 28, Pte. G. Wilson was duly attested and taken on the strength, 3-11-31.

J. H. MOORE, Lt.-Col. Commanding.

ELEVENTH FORTRESS SIGNAL COMPANY, C.C.S. Orders by Lieut. B. Gwynne, Officer Commanding: Annual inspection—The Unit will parade for annual inspection by the D.O.C. at 7.45 p.m. on Tuesday, November 17, at the Armoury, Bay Street, Dress, drill order. It is imperative that all ranks attend this parade, and that all necessary equipment be drawn in the meantime.

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17TH FORTRESS COMPANY, C.E. Parade—The company will parade at company headquarters at 8 p.m. on Friday, November 13. Lecture on organization and administration. Dress, drill order.

Notice—There are a few vacancies for recruits who will be trained in electrical and mechanical work. For further information apply to the district engineer officer, Work Point Barracks.

J. H. MCINTOSH, Captain Commanding.

HORSE TRANSPORT COMPANY 11th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C. Parades—The company will parade on Tuesday, November 10, at 7.50 p.m. and on Thursday, November 12, at 7.30 p.m., at company headquarters.

In large measure on the sale of agricultural products for purchase of new machinery, agriculture is divided into three stages in the new Russian state. They are the periods of recovery, reconstruction and development.

The Soviet Government's struggles to restore agriculture resulted in expanding the area under cultivation to nine-tenths of the pre-war figure by 1925. Then began the period of reconstruction and within two years the crop area almost had reached the pre-war level of 116,700,000 hectares (about 142,750,000 acres).

ON CO-OPERATIVE BASIS It was found, however, that the individual peasant was unable satisfactorily to utilize complicated machinery and other modern farming methods and so collectivization, or actual socialization of the land where the members of a collective group work the soil on a co-operative basis, was in full blast by 1928, with the beginning of the Five-Year Plan.

Dealing only with statistical phases and not touching the political aspect of collectivization which had for its cornerstone the policy of "eradication of the kulaks as a class," the survey says great success has been attained in the collectivization of agriculture.

The kulak was the well-to-do peasant farmer of the old regime who, as an employer or "exploiter of labor," was placed in the Communist scheme, in which the government is the sole employer.

NOW 57 PER CENT "On October 1, 1928," says the survey, "there were only 595,000 collectivized peasant families. On October 1, 1930, that number had increased to 5,565,000, and at present more than 14,000,000 peasant households have been collectivized, or more than 57 per cent of all the peasant families in the U.S.S.R."

Pointing out there was a corresponding increase in the area of collective farms under cultivation, the summary adds:

"In 1913, 21,000,000 peasant families possessed 89,600,000 hectares of crop land, or 4.3 per family, or 75 per person. In June, 1931, 15,000,000 peasant families were united in 213,000 collective farms with a crop area of 80,900,000 hectares, making 6.26 per peasant family, or 1.4 per person."

"If it is recalled that before the revolution half the number of all Russian peasants possessed one-fourth of the crop area and that the village gentrification, forming less than one-fifth the number of all families, owned two-thirds of the crop area, the depth of the changes in the rural economy of the U.S.S.R. will be clear."

TRACTORS INCREASED To the increased production successes of the new agriculture—the grain crop last year was the greatest in Russia's history—the survey attributes the introduction of new farming "technique," principally involving the use of more machinery and fertilization.

"Especially the use of tractors is developing with astonishing speed. In 1929 there were 42,000 at work with a combined horsepower of 470,000; while in 1931 the number had been increased to 150,000 with 2,057,000 horsepower. In the spring of the current year there were 1,500 machine tractor stations (where the tractors are kept and rented out by the government to the various collective farms and also repaired)."

As in industry, which is dependent

FINE EXERCISE DERIVED FROM BOWLING GAMES

Sport Develops All Parts of the Body; Is Not a Spectator's Game

Is Primarily a Game of Skill and Science; Person Can Bowl All Year Round

One reason why bowling is so popular is because it is so interesting. The element of luck does not predominate in this game, but is just enough of a factor to make the recreation intensely fascinating.

The unexpected is continually happening. Every frame in a game of ten pins is like a chapter of an exciting story. One can hardly wait to see what is to come next.

But bowling is primarily a game of skill and science, and therefore develops accuracy and a strong, keen and quick mind. It makes no difference how much one bowls there are always new combinations to solve. No one has ever yet, or ever will become a perfect bowler. Like any of the sciences, there is always more to learn.

While perfection at bowling is impossible, yet it is the only, popular game in which one is able to secure a perfect score.

Yet there is no bowling champion. Bowling is about the only game which has no national champion. One may win an international bowling tournament and on the next day be defeated by someone else who would not think of entering such an international event on account of lack of bowling experience.

There are not any professional bowlers. A professional bowler would be one who made his livelihood by bowling. But one who had to earn a living by bowling would not live long.

Bowling is a clean sport and the only popular recreation which is absolutely free from professionalism.

Bowling is not a spectators' game, and bowlers are proud of it. Very few people would go across the street to see a public bowling contest. But thousands will travel miles to actually participate in the game. One great lack in our athletic system is that it is largely 100 per cent onlookers and almost 0 per cent actual participants.

But in bowling the 100 per cent are players who get the benefits of the physical exercise and the 0 per cent are fans.

The wholesomeness and moral at-

tributes of bowling as a game need greater emphasis.

Bowling is a splendid physical recreation. "Appendicitis Never Gets Bowlers" and "Try Bowling for Stomach Ache" are health messages which have been carried to all parts of our country.

It is a scientific fact that bowling is one of the best exercises known. Bowling develops the chest; makes firm the lung expansion; reduces superfluous flesh; practices the eye; clears the complexion; increases and especially of the forearm; increases and gives a free grace of movement. A good bowler has fine poise, and a swift adjustment and splendid control of the body.

Athletes, especially baseball players, keep themselves in good physical condition during the cold weather months by bowling.

In taking some forms of exercise it is necessary to comply with a schedule. Failure to do this may mean missing the chance to participate in that particular sport for that day or for several days. Bowling facilities are available when one wants to bowl. If it becomes necessary to change one's

plans, the use of the alleys can be secured later just as well.

Some pastimes require daylight, others good weather, others can be enjoyed only during certain seasons of the year, still others are strictly outdoor pastimes. But one can bowl day or night, summer or winter, and the worse the weather outside, the more one enjoys the game.

Bowling is not only a splendid physical exercise, but it is also among the best mental recreational activities. If one desires to rest the mind for a time from the problems of the daily tasks, great satisfaction is to be found in bowling. It is impossible to bow and carry business worries on one's mind at the same time.

Vale, Ore., Nov. 7.—Mrs. A. W. Griggs, fifty-five, wife of a prominent Malheur County farmer, was killed instantly and her husband seriously injured in the collision of their automobile and a moving freight train on the outskirts of Vale yesterday evening. The machine caught on the drive shaft of the engine and was demolished. Mr. Griggs received a fractured hip and possible internal injuries.



RIDE... For Health

HORSEBACK RIDING has for generations been recognized as the most enjoyable of all outdoor sports. But it is more; it is eminently health-giving and invigorating as every devotee of equestrian sport will testify. Moreover, horseback riding develops that graceful poise and athletic physique which are the marks of virile manhood and womanhood.

Winter night jumping and riding classes are now in session. Phone for further information.

Victoria Riding Academy and Hunt Club

WILLOWS PARK, VICTORIA, B.C.

Telephone E 2413.

Riding Master, D. B. Carley

Lunch Hour BOWLING



WARREN IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE REPUTATION OF THE MAN THAT THE EAST COULDN'T STOP - AND ALSO A THREAT TO REGINA'S RUGBY BOSS

WARREN STEPHENS

HAILED IN EASTERN CANADA AS THE GREATEST SENSATION IN EASTERN RUGBY AND THE MAN THAT HAS MADE M.A.A.A. UNBEATABLE.

SMASH! pins fly, the 4 pin topples, and—it's a strike! If there's anything that gives the same excited feeling as a strike, it's another strike. The boys are making plenty of them on our wonderful Brunswick alleys. Get in to the fun!

CHASE DULLNESS From YOUR LUNCH HOUR...

PEP it up... FORGET your work... WATCH the change in your outlook on life. We have a quick lunch counter... eat and exercise. Go back to work... a NEW man.

20 ALLEYS AT YOUR SERVICE DURING YOUR LUNCH HOUR

Olympic Recreations LTD.

R. W. MacKenzie, Manager

Telephone E mple 5611

914 Yates Street

Whatever the Sport WHATEVER THE REQUIREMENT WE CAN SUPPLY IT

We Outfit for GOLF, BADMINTON, BASKETBALL, SOCCER and RUGBY

Christmas Gifts—Ask Us for Suggestions

VICTORIA SPORTING GOODS COMPANY

1010 Broad Street Phone G 6614

Swimming!

With the splendid facilities available at the Crystal Garden, swimming is one of Victoria's most popular sports. Men, women and children... of all ages... enjoy the health-giving relaxation of this warm sea-water pool.

Special Winter Season Tickets, for children under 15. Good for 6 months from date of issue... \$5.00 Adults, Yearly Tickets... \$15.00 Adults, Half-yearly Tickets... \$8.50

BADMINTON BOXING AND FENCING PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASSES

Dancing

Every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Six-piece orchestra. (Because of Remembrance Day, mid-week dance will be held Tuesday, instead of Wednesday.)

SWIMMING INSTRUCTION, Etc. TURKISH BATHS

CONCERT HALL AND CATERING

Splendid hall for private dances, parties and theatricals now available at reasonable rates. Experienced caterer in charge.

Crystal Garden

The Sensation Of The Year In Canadian Football



WARREN IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE REPUTATION OF THE MAN THAT THE EAST COULDN'T STOP - AND ALSO A THREAT TO REGINA'S RUGBY BOSS

WARREN STEPHENS

HAILED IN EASTERN CANADA AS THE GREATEST SENSATION IN EASTERN RUGBY AND THE MAN THAT HAS MADE M.A.A.A. UNBEATABLE.

MONTREAL STAR CALLED THE GREATEST EVER

Here is the man who is being hailed by rugby football experts everywhere as the greatest to ever tread a Canadian gridiron under our own rules. And he is an American. There has been some considerable talk this year about Americanising our old game with the use of the forward pass. Many would have left the game intact, pointing out that the new play is a failure. This may or may not be so, but when this man Stephens throws a forward pass, and Gordie Perry is on the other end, the pass is "thrown." Whether Stephens is the greatest to ever tread a Can-

adian grid is a matter of opinion; but certainly there has never been a quarter-back to equal him. Cool as the proverbial cucumber, with a brain that works like a flash of well-greased lightning, he is one of the mainstays of the expensive 1931 edition of the Montreal Winged Wheelers. He has changed that team from a good one to one that is almost unbeatable. The team that beats M.A.A.A. this year will win the Canadian championship without a struggle. Their display in Toronto against Argonauts was suggestive. Led by Stephens, they ran up thirty-two points against a strong team. Don't get the idea that Warren Stephens is a hog, who carries the

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1931

"Hitler Map" Rocks European Political Boat

British to Spend To Slice Up France Winter At Home With Piece For Each Power, Is Proposal

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
LONDON—Philip Snowden's appeal to British subjects to help the exchange situation by avoiding foreign travel except when necessitated by considerations of health, is bearing fruit.

It is not the intention to tax people leaving the country (as Germany did for a while), but passports are now twice the former price, and the moral effect of the appeal is considerable.

The example set by the Duke of Connaught (who will winter at Sidmouth, instead of at his villa on the Riviera), and Lord Derby, in deciding to remain in this country instead of going abroad, according to custom, is expected to be followed on a large scale, and at the same time the movement of visitors from the continent to England is already giving evidence of breaking all records for this time of the year.

On an average some 27,000 tourists visit this country during the last three months of the year. The figures for the past five or six weeks are much better than they have ever been, showing that many people on the continent, hitherto deterred by the higher cost of living from visiting England, are taking prompt advantage of the depreciated pound.

The Travel Association here are preparing patriotic and economic slogans to persuade many of these this time to spend their money at home.

But the winter sports interests are by no means putting up their shutters, and the shipping companies are urging the patriotic course of winter cruises over British keels.

LEAVES STAGE TO WED PEER



Marriage into the British peerage means the end of stage life for Adele Astaire (above), Broadway musical comedy star, who has confirmed reports of her engagement to Lord Charles Cavendish (below), younger son of the Duke of Devonshire. She has announced that she will retire from the theatre after their wedding, probably next spring or summer. The actress and the youthful peer met while she was playing in London.

222nd Anniversary Of Dr. Sam Johnson's Birthday Marked

Reuter's Special to The Times
LONDON—Lichfield celebrated the 222nd anniversary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Johnson recently when the mayor placed a laurel wreath on the doctor's statue and hymns were sung outside his birthplace by the cathedral choir.

Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, who succeeded Edward Newton, of Philadelphia, in the presidential chair of the Johnson Society, gave some interesting selections from the doctor's sayings and defended Johnson's rudeness by characterizing it as an intellectual indignation with triviality and twaddle. At the supper of Johnsonian fare in the evening, Sir Anthony said that Johnson was wise in being born at Lichfield. It was no good being born in London, for the only thing said about famous men in London was, "Why don't you pull down their statues?"

GOVERNMENT NOW TEACHES BRITONS TO MAKE COFFEE

LONDON—A novelty in blue books is one that gives recipes for coffee-making, and even quotes an appropriate couplet from an eighteenth century poet in praise of the beverage.

Coffee which makes the politician wise, And see through all things with his half-shut eyes.

New coffee fit for connoisseurs can be made for a penny a cup, declares this helpful Blue Book—the Imperial Economic Committee's latest report on coffee. Making coffee, it is insisted, is as easy as making tea. "But the coffee must be fresh and there must be enough of it. Stale coffee may be brewed to the day before yesterday's newspaper. Though not without interest, it has lost its savor."

Here is the official oracle's recipe for breakfast coffee: Two ounces of freshly ground coffee should be used for each pint of water. This, with about the same amount of milk, would make five cups. The ground coffee is put into a warm earthenware jug and freshly boiling water poured on. The liquid is well stirred, left to stand for about five minutes, and is ready to serve.

The outstanding feature of the trade in recent years had been the rise of production in the Empire due to the development of coffee growing in East Africa, which now exports 30,000 tons yearly, or fifteen times the quantity in 1913. The Empire, in fact, produces more coffee than the United Kingdom drinks.



Tourists in 1935 can go almost all over Europe just by going to France... Judging by this fantastic "map of the future" visualized by Hitlerite propagandists in Germany... Generous portions of France have been "divided up" between Germany, England, Italy, Catalonia and the United States... depriving France of a coast except for giving Paris an avenue to the sea "under foreign supervision."

LONDON—While sober statesmen are making supreme efforts for financial stability and economic peace, irresponsibles continue to rock the boat.

The latest example of this international boat-rocking is the "Hitler Map," a fantastic geographical arrangement which would strip France of all her seacoasts, natural boundaries, wealthiest cities, and even make Paris an international city. The complete subjugation of France under this scheme is set "for realization by Adolph Hitler in 1935."

A NOTE OF DISCORD

Copies of the "Hitler Map" were being circulated in France while two of the foremost French statesmen were being acclaimed in Berlin for their efforts toward peace. Premier Pierre Laval and Foreign Minister Aristide Briand were received by President von Hindenburg. They were repaying a similar visit by German statesmen to Paris.

So the "Hitler Map" only mildly amused the people of France, or those who saw it. The press in general ignored it, but Francois Coty, millionaire perfume manufacturer, newspaper proprietor and backer of the Cote-Belonde, Dorte-Le Brix long distance airplane flights, placed it before his readers of *Figaro* and *Ami du Peuple*, two newspapers which he controls. Coty is an ardent nationalist.

The "Hitler Map" mad as it appears, at least gives an idea of the wild dreams of political fanatics. It strips the flower of France down to its stem, and it ingeniously involves not only Germany, but Italy, England, Catalonia and the United States as blooming proudly on what was once France. The United States, which asked for no territory under the Treaty of Versailles, is generously given a naval station on the west coast, as though this would be accepted by Congress as

quite a desirable gesture. The only avenue to the sea of what would remain of France would be a corridor to the sea from Paris, under foreign supervision.

TOO DIZZY TO SUCCEED

The strange map contained at least one glaring error, mispelling of the key word Deutschland, which it seems likely any good Hitlerite would know how to spell. But this, explained Coty, might have been a blind to hide the authorship.

Whether the new famous "Hitler Map" is French propaganda to discredit the Germans, or German propaganda to inspire feeling against the French, it remains one of the outstanding efforts of 1931 to stir up international discord and hatred; an effort doomed to failure by the very dizziness of its own proposals.

Never On Land

LONDON—Maid of Orleans, the cross-channel steamer, has a mascot that has never set foot on land. It is "Ginger," a cat that has been a passenger on the boat for more than 50,000 miles. French regulations will not allow the cat to land, and neither will the British. "Ginger" is destined to spend the rest of its life on the water.

Camera Shows Some Highlights Of British Political Life



There was no escape—even in the air—from political campaigning in Britain in recent weeks. Here one of Premier Ramsay MacDonald's feminine supporters is shown attaching a campaign poster to the tail of her plane. Note the slogan on the poster, prophetic of MacDonald's triumph at the polls in the national elections.

BRITAIN AIMS AT RECOUPING LOST MARKETS

Industry Being Rationalized For Modern Conditions; Mergers Under Way

Reuter's special to The Times
LONDON—Britain is making stupendous efforts to reorganize her industrial system to fit a new world—a world that wants one thing one day and something quite different the next.

"That was all right when we had things our own way, but it won't do now," is a sentence from an official report on one sick industry, and it might be set out as the keynote of the whole reorganization movement. It took a long time for things to get under way. Britain is saturated with tradition. English industry was a highly individualized affair, following old ways. It fought itself as well as the world. That is all changing now.

Much of the rationalization—which actually means amalgamation—was prompted by the government. Even the Bank of England foresaw its non-chalance and became actively interested in industry.

LEARNING FROM OUTSIDE

Britain is aiming at mass production. It is learning from the world and chiefly from America.

Up in Lancashire, the textile industry is undergoing a vast reorganization. Plans have been presented by groups within the industry and all call for closer co-operation if not actual consolidation. At least one great combination has been effected and others may follow.

Old-fashioned, uneconomical mills are being closed in these mergers. Modern machinery is being installed. Negotiations are being conducted with the unions to permit greater output per worker through machinery. A cheap market is aimed at.

The banks are the chief power behind this movement. Cotton, among other things, was a boom-finance victim just after the war, and the banks have a big stake in making it fit again.

Coal already is under a certain measure of government direction, and a commission studying the problem has issued an interim report proposing concentration of production in six great fields, closing down many pits, consolidations and a general wholesale house-cleaning.

FOREIGN CAPITAL INTERESTED

Exporters are working toward consolidation of sales forces.

A great electrification scheme is facing Britain, with much American capital in it.

A healthy "light industry" has grown up in South England. The home market is catered to as never before. It has become important and accounts in part for the tariff demands. Foreign-made articles are required to bear tags showing their origin. There is a steady campaign to "buy British."

To all this pointed energy one must add the vitality of the race. British workmen are trained, and their industrial tradition is very old. If they are properly equipped Britain may become one of the world's great workshops again.

PRIZE WINNER



"Pretty as a picture" best describes lovely Lillian Harvey. For this photograph of the English actress won first prize at the recent Exhibition of the Society of International Photographic Artists, in Berlin. However, as you see her, there is nothing negative about her charms.

Philosopher Looks at World, 1958

LONDON—Look thirty years ahead through the eyes of Paul Morand, eminent French philosopher and novelist, and you will see:

Love no longer the chief thing in life.

Divorce as frequent as marriage.

The majority of women wearing trousers.

The world in an artistic and cultural decline.

Daily transatlantic airplane service. Morand is author of some of France's best sellers of to-day. He has traveled widely and has a deep appreciation of the New World.

He calls war between England and the United States "out of the question." A clash between the United States and Japan will be avoided, he says, by establishment of colonies in Siberia to take care of Japan's surplus population.

"Physical love will be considered unimportant thirty years from now," said the writer. "There will be as many divorces as marriages. Eugenics and beauty will develop. Epileptics, alcoholics and such will be sterilized."

He believes the newspaper will become the "intellectual nourishment" of the average man.



PAUL MORAND

Hindus Surprise London With Their Cheer And Fun

LONDON—All these Hindu men and women, who were at London for the Indian Round-table Conference were

not always thinking of such things as minorities or religion, or threatening to go back to India and once more start hunger strikes or boycotts of British goods.

They are serious when serious things are to be considered, but when they relax at a tea party they are quite as cheerful and human and fun-loving as any people one could choose to meet. Here are just a few sample yarns:

KEEPING GANDHI WARM

The little daughter of a famous advocate of India for the Indians was attending a school for girls in England. One of her English friends, having seen the pictures of how Gandhi went clothed in this damp cold English weather, asked the Hindu lass how he kept warm. They are both about nine. The little brown maiden from the east promptly replied:

"He is sustained by his internal fires."

Then there is the story of the tall, sturdy bearded chap who had for long been studying philosophy in German universities. He had no time for such "nonsense" as Gandhi preached. But when he came home, he was astounded to find that his mother was an ardent adherent of Gandhi. He took her in hand and argued with her grandly for a time. Then he said half in anger:

"Mother, dear, you are stupid, but honest."

"That is not surprising, my son," said she with deadly demureness. "You see, I inherit my honesty from my son."

ONE ON AGHA KHAN

To get the full point of the next yarn, a little explanation is necessary. The Agha Khan is the spiritual leader of the 70,000,000 Moslems of India. One of the most beautiful buildings in all the world is the Taj Mahal near Agra, a superbly lovely white marble mausoleum finished in 1650 and built at the order of one of the Mogul em-

TICKET TRADE SEEN DAMAGING TO PRESTIGE

Britain Not Legalizing Sweeps; Irish Ventures Continue to Attract Supporters

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times

LONDON—The announcement that Calcutta sweepstake numbers will not in future be handled by the banks came as no surprise to bank managers, who have for a long time regarded the business as damaging to banking prestige.

A Home Office request has been made to all British banks not to handle sweepstake numbers on behalf of their clients.

Actually the banks themselves had come to this decision two or three months ago. A meeting was held of all clearing house banks, and it was then decided that as the whole business was semi-illegal and contrary to the best interests of banking and the spirit of the country that it should stop.

Banks had never liked it. It was a self-protective measure on the part of most of them. One bank would begin it to oblige clients, and the rest would be forced into line. Then the habit of obtaining Calcutta sweepstake numbers through the banks spread so much as to become quite important.

ONLY CALCUTTA INVOLVED
As far as provincial towns are concerned, only the Calcutta sweepstake numbers are involved. They rarely handle tickets for the Irish Hospitals Sweep or any of the other big events, although in London, a bank manager can be relied upon to obtain tickets, and frequently disposes of books on his own account.

HOSPITAL SITUATION

Meanwhile a sweepstake in aid of the Irish hospitals is being held on the Manchester November Handicap. More hospitals than ever have applied for a share in the proceeds, but there are grave doubts as to whether this policy will prove successful in the long run. Already many local authorities and private individuals are withdrawing their support from the hospitals, although it is claimed that grants from the sweepstake are used only for capital expenditure and not in support of current expenses.

There is no prospect of sweepstakes being legalized in England, and for that reason the Irish venture will continue to attract many supporters from among English people.

British Grow More Tobacco At Home Now

Reuter's Special to The Times
LONDON—No fewer than thirty-one English counties grow tobacco, and we then had a flourishing export trade with the East.

The possibility of a revival of this branch of British agriculture is wrapped up with fiscal policy. Before the War, a small rebate of the duty was paid direct to home growers of tobacco, but the official attitude towards home tobacco-growing has never been enthusiastic.

Formerly, authority frowned on English tobacco because it competed with the produce of Virginia, and deprived the monarch of revenue from the American colonies. James I and Charles I both prohibited home cultivation, but without effect, and Charles II imposed an onerous excise duty. Finally, in 1782, it was again prohibited, and regiments of horse were galloped over the plantations to destroy the crops.

There is no technical difficulty in growing the leaf in England on a large scale, but smokers' tastes are so exacting nowadays that it is not at all certain that the product would be absorbed by the tobacco manufacturers.

perors in memory of his favorite wife. Beautiful as all times, it is especially so at night when the moon is shining.

Now one of the Hindus at the tea party told of an English woman who had made a very rapid tour of the vast sub continent of India with her husband. She got things badly muddled in her memory, because, when asked what was the most beautiful thing she had seen, she replied confidently, and earnestly:

"The Agha Khan bathed in moon-light."

BOOKS OF THE DAY

Allison Discusses Dorsey's New Work, "Man's Own Show—Civilization"

By PROFESSOR W. T. ALLISON

IF BOB INGERSOLL had died on a lecture platform while showing up the mistakes of Moses, the preachers of his day would not have been slow in declaring that his sudden taking-off was due to divine wrath.

So far has enlightenment or charity or our new understanding of God spread, however, during the last century that it is safe to wager that not one pulpit will use as a solemn example of divine judgment the fact that Dr. George A. Dorsey died suddenly within an hour after having read the proof sheets of the last chapter of his new book "Man's Own Show: Civilization" (The Museum Book Company, Toronto), in which he rails against the doctrine of immortality, calls all prophets and saints madmen, and dismisses Christianity as "largely a matter of jobs—and for a large number of people." Dorsey scoffs at religion in this huge volume. Science scoffs at the judgment of theologians in his fierce and prolific criticism of otherworldliness. Well, he is in the other world now, and it is to be hoped that he has already become convinced that there were more things in heaven and in earth than were dreamt of in his materialistic philosophy.

DISTORTED PICTURE OF LITTLE CHURCH

Although I differ from this writer on a hundred points, I am amused rather than angered by the shallowness of his arguments against the divine origin of the Christian religion and his criticism of its past and present-day exponents. Dr. Dorsey was born at Hebron, Ohio, in 1868, of Christian parents. As a boy he went to church, but he says that the family Bible was "certainly a fetish in his community as was ever wonder-working idol to African cannibals." The following paragraph is a sample of what I might call Dr. Dorsey's grossly and scarcely credible that a Harvard graduate, to say nothing of a man of Dorsey's reputation as a scientist, could write such an unfair criticism of the church of his fathers as is to be found in this jaundiced passage: "I respected and accepted it, but I could not follow it because my Christian community did not expect me to follow it; it had no more use for humility, poverty and understanding than it had for tramps, waifs and Catholics. It was enough that one go through the motions on Sunday and keep sober and out of jail the other six days. It was all right for a deacon to rob his widowed daughter-in-law—as long as he did it legally; and it was all right for another deacon to acquire a quarter of the town's property, so long as he only loaned widows money at 5 per cent a month and collected it in advance. It was all very mysterious, but so long as I was saved nothing else seemed to matter much." This will probably go down with some readers, but it sounds to me like a hollow and cheap exaggeration.

MAKES OUT THAT PAUL WAS A HALF-WIT

A passage like the above shakes our faith in a careful recorder of social phenomena. A. H. interpretation of the saying of Jesus, "Whoever shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven," as making no demand on the inherent right to learn and bidding us "retain the mentality of a child," is rather of an imbecile's show of his absolute inability to understand a beautiful spiritual teaching. And what are we to say to this outburst of dogmatism?—"Paul himself was converted by evidence which, offered in a law court to-day, would call for a commission in lunacy. But there is no doubt of his conversion or of the enormous strength of his call to faith; there is nothing like it in history. It won because it asked nothing more than the credulity of a child told to shut its eyes and believe in miracles." How does Dr. Dorsey know what evidence was collected by Paul? He was a bitter opponent of the Christian faith and he was just as hard-headed as any scholar of his day. Is it not reasonable for us to suppose that he would never have become a Christian unless he was sure that Jesus rose from the dead? The vision on the way to Damascus is not to be passed over in silent contempt either. Just because no experience of this kind ever came to Dr. Dorsey does not put it into the realm of incredulity. Anyway Paul's life backed up his conversion and I for one have more confidence in his judgment and in the evidences, mystical and otherwise, that shaped it, than I have in the cool negation of the scientist of to-day of the Dorsey type.

DAMNS CHURCH, THEN CALLS ON IT TO SAVE THE WORLD

And so I could go on selecting for rebuttal passages from this book which strike me as being illogical or untrue. Dr. Dorsey's hatred of superstition has evidently been so intense that he has taken umbrage against religion itself, although towards the close of his book, after exhorting the Christian church and rejecting its faith in a hundred bitter paragraphs, he is inconsistent enough to state that there are enlightened men in the churches, both in the pulpit and in the pew, and that collectively they could transform the world. But if the church is founded upon a huge delusion, if Paul's Christian doctrine "calls for the intelligence of blind, ignorant credulity, and for nothing more" how can it transform the world?

FAMILY LIFE ON MONKEY HILL

No, this book is not to be depended upon for logic or for historical sagacity and should be avoided by everyone who is not able to check up its author's half-baked criticism of the Christian religion. It contains, however, much valuable material bearing upon man's upward ascent through the ages. For over thirty years Dr. Dorsey made an intensive study of human origins and the motives of human behavior, traveling to all parts of the world in connection with expeditions organized by the Field Museum of Chicago and other scientific bodies. His first book "Why We Behave Like Human Beings" incorporated a wide range of information collected by him in psychological and physiological fields of study and he has added to his anthropological treasury by writing this immense volume. In part one of this book the author tries to trace the genesis of man's evolution; the development and significance of speech; the organization of

Library Leaders

Leaders at the leading local lending libraries are placed in the following order of popular demand for the week by librarians at Hibben's Lending Library:

FICTION

THE IRISH BEAUTIES, by E. Barrington.
TWO PEOPLE, by A. A. Milne.
THE SHINY NIGHT, by Beatrice Turnstall.
KERRY, by Grace Livingstone Hill.
AMERICAN BEAUTY, by Edna Ferber.

NON-FICTION

RISE OF COLOR, by Lothrop Stoddard.
TIDE MARKS, by H. M. Tomlinson.
AMONG THE NUDDISTS, by Frances and Mason Merrill.
ROLLING STONE, by Lowell Thomas.

the family by the apes; "family life on Monkey Hill"; the fundamentals of song, music and dance—the religious "instinct" and cultural change in the time of the cave-man, the man of the stone age and of the new stone age. When the author arrives at the beginning of history, he says after the first million years of experiment, he proceeds to follow the example of H. G. Wells in his "Outline of History." He describes the great civilizations of the near east, Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, Israel; then he proceeds to sketch the contributions of Greece, Rome, and Israel to civilization. Following his section of ninety pages, entitled "Christianity Enthroned," in which he vents his sarcasm on the apostles and the early church fathers, the Roman Catholic church, and the Protestant reformers, he proceeds to write 200 pages on the conquests of science. In this latter section one of his sub-headings is as follows: "Aesthetics rob God of the sweet music of the voice of a woman in travail." The third part of this work is entitled "What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" It is a review of progress and democracy in the machine age. It is the weakest part of the book. When constructive thought was in order, when a nostrum was to be invented for the world's ills, this fierce critic failed to say anything worth while. He recommends enlightenment and calls on the church to spread it abroad.

DOWN ON IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES

Seeing that we live in the age of mechanical ingenuity and of full-blown science, it seems strange that Dr. Dorsey has to confess that there is no law of progress in our civilization. That his view did not reach any higher than the roof-top is to be seen in this ridiculous opinion near the close of his monument to prolixity: "The next time you are asked to subscribe to an immutable Principle, have a good look at it first. If it cannot be transmuted into something that will nourish a baby, deaden pain or promote health and happiness in you and your neighbors, it is pretty certain to be a fake in high-sounding words, a disingenuous idea masked as disinterestedness."

Modern Classics

THE FIRST title in the new series called "Modern Library Classics" is out and shows that Messrs. Cerf & Klopfer are going after the reprint business with their accustomed enterprise. It is Tolstoy's "War and Peace" in the standard translation by Constance Garnett. The large page and the thin paper make this a most readable book of 1,146 pages. The story has been published before in one volume—John Lane did it in 1,836 pages, but the present book is an improvement. Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson" and Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" are to follow. Although this is a much larger book than the smaller Modern Library issues, the price is to be \$1, or only five cents more than the others. Presumably this is to meet the competition of other reprints which have standardized the \$1 price.

The Modern Library lists a number of novels that "you must read." The list is so good that we cannot improve upon it. Not to have read these books is to mark yourself down as behind your generation. The modern books include Benvenuto's "The Old Wives' Tale," Conrad's "Lord Jim," Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov," Douglas's "South Wind," Hardy's "Jude the Obscure," Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises," Hudson's "Green Mansions," Huxley's "Point Counter Point," Joyce's "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man," Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers," Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," Meredith's "The Egoist," and Leonardo da Vinci's "The Swan's Way."

Quoting

IF THE industrial life of the world must be but a squabble for the best bone, then the big dog will always get the big bone.

—Dean Brown of Yale.

THE WORST is over. All we need is patience, hard work and common sense in business and government to see us safely through to another great period of prosperity.

—Roger W. Babson.

CELLOPHANE merely adds to the disenchantment.

—Jaw Lewis.

IF IT IS excitement you want, never hike without a msp. It is the easiest way to get lost I know.

—S. P. B. Mals.

THE INFLECTION of death or outlawry—would perhaps be justified if: a man who was wholly evil; but no person was ever so.

—The Archbishop of York.

THE GROWTH of atheism has become a national menace.

—Billy Sunday.

ONE OF the most important features of concentrated wealth is the extent to which it enables men to keep their estates as semi-public parks which everybody enjoys.

—Dr. Willford I. King.

RUSSIA'S work is done by dictators.

—George Bernard Shaw.

POWER always establishes itself through service and perishes through abuse.

—Drury.

I'VE BEEN more bossed by my fortune than it has been bossed by me.

—John P. Lippett.

Migration Westward Of 125 Years Ago Lives Again

"ALL YE PEOPLE," by Merle Colby, is a novel that falls into the category of the most moving writing of the year.



Merle Colby

It falls, that is to say, from a technical viewpoint. Its chief characters are not clearly drawn. They fall to come to life, the thread of the story is loosely tied together and in certain places the author's robust imagination has provided him with more material than he can digest.

But how the man can write when he sees himself to it! "All Ye People" tells of the great westward migration of a century and a quarter ago; and whatever its defects of style and construction, it catches the spirit of those times, and puts up a large, colorful and altogether memorable picture. Indeed, there are few books by American writers anywhere that have the sweep and swing which are to be found here and there in this one.

Mr. Colby shows us the current that drew the pioneers westward. First it was the Ohio country that pulled them. Then, before that country was filled, it was Indiana and Illinois, and then it was "the purchase," the empty plains that ran clear to the shining mountains of the west, an eternal magnet, always receding, always taking men after it.

This thing—this theme around which his book is built—he has presented very ably indeed—and to my mind it more than makes up for the shortcomings mentioned. After all, the woods are full of authors who, while technically proficient, have nothing whatever to say. Mr. Colby may have something to learn about the mechanics of his craft, but he has something to say and it is worth listening to.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

ONE DOUBTS if any of the fall novels will cause more heated discussion than "Time Out," by Ronald Forman. Written by a former college football player, this novel is a bitter attack on intercollegiate football. Its hero is a player at a large eastern university, and like many of his teammates he comes to hate the game and everything connected with it.

With a wealth of detail, Mr. Forman shows us brutal and autocratic coaches who drive their men pitilessly. The game has ceased to be a game, existing chiefly for the sake of the stunts.

The boys keep on playing because they are afraid to quit. Football overshadows their entire existence and they emerge from college utterly unimproved by the cultural life to which, supposedly, they have been exposed.

One has no way of knowing whether Mr. Forman hits the mark or not. It hardly seems possible that conditions generally could be as atrocious as his book pictures them. On the other hand—he ought to know what he is talking about.

At any rate, the book is certain to cause plenty of argument. It is published by the Macaulay Co., and sells for \$2.

COAL MINE TOWN

THE coal-mining country of half a century ago furnishes the scene for "The Firemakers," by Rollo Walter Brown; and here we have another book that is worth reading in spite of its manifold defects.

It is a tragic picture that Mr. Brown paints: tragic, but utterly true. His mining town is mean and dirty. The corporation that owns it is autocratic and soulless. The miners who live in it are cramped, beaten down, hopeless.

Two of these mining-town folk try to escape: a boy, who has a vision of a wider, freer life out of sight of the mine-tipple, and a girl, who dreams of getting away to the outside world and learning to paint. They give everything to the effort to get away—but, in the end, they are defeated, and Mr. Brown leaves them trying to plan some way by which their infant son, when he grows up, can escape what they are denied.

The book has a number of defects. Its pace, now and again, is slow, and some of its characters are not fully realized or entirely credible. But it has a certain power, too, and it contains passages that you will remember for a long time. It is published by Coward-McCann Inc., and retails at \$2.50.

LINCOLN STEFFENS NOW

"THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LINCOLN STEFFENS" has been reviewed and has been called one of the most notable books of the last five years. Harcourt, Brace and Company has now issued a new, one-volume edition, priced at \$4, and this book has become a Literary Guild's choice.

If you failed to see the two-volume edition last spring, do not let yourself miss this new edition. Mr. Steffens in this book has proved himself one of the most wise and tolerant of all commentators on the American scene, and the book is a liberal education. By all means, buy it!

Another Omnibus

THE WEEK-END OMNIBUS would surely supply literary sustenance for the tenure of any ordinary man's vacation. It must have set up a money-value record in publishing. It contains three full-length novels, six episodes from real life, one play and eight short stories. Among the authors represented are John Galsworthy, John Massfield, Michael Arlen, J. B. Priestley, Miss Lorna Rea and Miss Helen Simpson. One of the best things in the collection is Mr. Arlen's story, "The London Venture," which is also one of the best books he has ever written.

The only possible exception which may be taken to this admirable store of literary provender as a traveling companion is on account of its somewhat heavy bulk. Such volumes are more comfortably read by the fireside.

McGeehan Has Fun In The Balkans

THERE is not much to say about W. O. McGeehan's "Trouble in the Balkans" except that it is a really humorous travelogue relating the experiences of a New York sports writer and his wife on a tour of the Balkan peninsula. Anyone who has ever read Mr. McGeehan's newspaper stories will remember that the man can be extremely funny when he wants to, and "Trouble in the Balkans" is up to his usual standard. You will get quite a runnier, healthy, quiet laugh out of it. It is offered by the Dial Press for \$2.

Edna Ferber Again

EDNA FERBER's new novel, "American Beauty," published by Doubleday, Doran and Company, is a dramatic narrative of early colonial settlement and its growth, ultimate decay and replacement by the new order of the present day. The novel begins with a New England setting in the 1600s and ends in 1920, with immigrants "pushing out the vineyard-blooded descendants of the Mayflower."

The author covers four periods in American history and relates them to each other. Her characters differ sharply from the middle-western middle-class persons who have featured some of her best known novels. They range from the lavishly magnificent Oakes to poor Polish immigrants working the soil for the love of it.

Some Stately Measures

UNHERALDED by any flourish of publishers' trumpets, a little volume of verse has crept into the Canadian market. It is entitled "The Oxford Lists and Other Poems," and its author is H. C. Boulton (Oxford University Press, Toronto).

Although there is little that is distinctively Canadian in this book, one gathers from references to Vimy Ridge and other battles in which our men figured so gloriously that the author was born in this country. But whoever he is and wherever he lives, he has quaffed the Frierian spring. He is a true poet with something of the sonority of Milton in his soaring verse.

Poet Boulton treads a stately measure; he is all for the old-fashioned roll of blank verse. Listen, for example, to these lines which form the introduction to his poem, "The Mighty Dead":

"Within the circle of eternity,
The living speak with but a feeble tongue:
It is with the dead that the heavens commune,
And they our shepherds are to truth and glory."

One of his shortest poems is the following product of a sentimental mood:

"ALONE IN GLORIOUS VESTURE CLAD
In time's vast sea, to-day is but an isle
Whereon we sit, the while on one shore beat
To-morrow's waves, and on the other sound
The ripples of the past. So surely as
The future dawns, as surely shall the past
Return: the one of joy or sadness brings
As fate decrees, the other comes, if so
We will, alone in glorious vesture clad."

In the twelve poems in this book there is remarkable equality of style. In no poem does Mr. Boulton fall below his standard. For choice of theme and subject-matter I like best the following: "The Oxford Lists," "In Some Far Land," "Christerton," "The Love of Peace," "The City" and "The Mighty Dead." Every reader of Milton will remember his outburst on fame in "Lycidas." Compare with Milton's somewhat enigmatic utterance the following passage by our new Canadian master of blank verse:

"The Laurel Wreath
Is never greater than the deed it crowns.
And oft the deed uncrowned is greater still:
So let thy chosen mood be keen and strong.
A very fever of desire to do,
The thing thou dost; fame then, approaching thee,
Nor threat nor shadow brings, for, filled with joy
O'er tasks achieved and goals in sight that lead
To goals beyond, thou seest not the thing
That comes with honor only when it comes
Unseen. Fame is a people's gratitude,
And like all gratitude it must be given: it is
An honor that the race must share; it is
The smile of time upon the deeds of men."

Without an Adjective

BROTHERS IN THE WEST," by Robert Ray, is being presented to the book world by the Harpers without an adjective. Its recommendation is that it is the Harper prize novel for 1931. The jacket bears this statement and the names of the judges, as well as the titles of former prize winners. The jacket also describes the prize and comment on earlier novels. But there is nothing inside or out to tell what the book is about. All the conventional blurbs are lacking. In addition literary editors have received none of the usual ballyhoo. This conservative of the book. It reminds us of the saying that "good wine needs no bush." The Harpers were of course well aware that the book speaks for itself.

Poetic Prize Winner

THE MONTREAL branch of the Canadian Authors' Association conducts a yearly poetry contest which attracts entries from all parts of the Dominion. This year the judges had to read 739 offerings, and their task would have been heavier had not ninety-three poets disqualified themselves because of failure to observe the rules. Some 400 poems were entered for a \$25 prize awarded by Mrs. Thompson. The first prize was given to Mrs. H. W. Benson of Port Hope for a poem entitled "The Bitter Lover"; the second place was won by Mrs. J. W. Simkin of Consort, Alberta, author of "The Homesteaders' Wife"; the third prize was carried off by Miss Vera Y. Robertson of Winnipeg. The above poems and forty-one of the best lyrics submitted in the entire contest have been published in a neat little brochure, "Poetry Year-Book 1930-31."

The prize poem, "Forsaken," by Miss Robertson, is a tragedy compressed into eight lines. According to the sub-title, it is a comment on a patient "admitted without name" to the hospital. It runs as follows:

FORSAKEN
What does his satyr-mask conceal,
Long years of woe, short years of weal?
Perchance, known rapture in his breast,
Grown old from toil ere he could rest?
None to relate his dirge or song,
Fair deeds of right, dark deeds of wrong,
"Felix, Felix," his only word,
Ah, she would come if she saw and heard!

Best Sellers

Book leaders in the sales list for the week stand in the following order, according to returns from the book trade across the country:

FICTION

JUDITH PARIS, by Hugh Walpole.
RED-HEADED WOMAN, by Katherine Brush.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, by Warwick Deering.
FINGER'S PORTUNE, by Maso de la Roche.
THE GOOD EARTH, by Pearl S. Buck.
SHADOWS ON THE ROCK, by Willa Cather.
SCARAMOUCHE THE KING MAKER, by Rafael Sabatini.
THE STORY OF JULIAN, by Susan Ertz.
TWO PEOPLE, by A. A. Milne.
AMERICAN BEAUTY, by Edna Ferber.

NON-FICTION

ELLEN TERRY-BERNARD SHAW, a correspondence.
THE EPIC OF AMERICA, by John T. Adams.
MAN'S OWN SHOW: CIVILIZATION, by George A. Dorsey.
CULBERTSON'S SUMMARY, by Ely Culbertson.
CONTRACT BRIDGE BLUE BOOK, by Ely Culbertson.
STILL MORE BONERS.
MEXICO, by Stuart Chase.
MATTHIAS AT THE DOOR, by Edwin Arlington Robinson.



Books and Things

WILL IRWIN in the November Scribner's tells how he reported the San Francisco earthquake by working faithfully at his typewriter in New York City for a week. A great newspaper story, furnishing an example of resourcefulness and descriptions that did not arrive over the wire, so that The Sun, lacking Associated Press wire service, was able to print even more accurate accounts of the disaster than the other papers with a full service.

THE RUSSIAN General Alexei Tarasov-Rodinov, whose book "February, 1917" was recently published by Covici, Friede has been forced to cancel his plans to visit North America because of the troubled situation in Manchuria. The Soviet Government has detailed his command to the war zone to protect Russian interests.

A SHORT review of World War history, with several concise evaluations from the author's viewpoint of the principal leaders of the conflict, makes up the volume "They Won the War," by Frank H. Simonds, which Harper's is publishing. Mr. Simonds offers in his book his predictions of the places in history which will come to be occupied by such leaders as Petain, Haig, Foch, Clemenceau, Ferring and Ludendorff.

THE CENTENARY of the birth of Helen Hunt Jackson, best known for her novel "Ramona," has just been celebrated. This little book has been a best-seller for forty-seven years. Little Brown & Co. reports. Mrs. Jackson wrote the story out of a burning indignation against the treatment accorded the mission Indians of California, but "Ramona" proved to be not merely moving propaganda, but a human chronicle for the ages. More than 400,000 copies of the book have been sold.

ONE OF the sensations of the European book scene, "Katrin Becomes a Soldier," the novel which sold nearly 125,000 copies in Germany alone, has just been issued by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston. The book is by Adrienne Thomas, and it is the love story of a young girl of Alsace-Lorraine in war time. Katrin experienced five horrible years of war from the age of fourteen to nineteen. While serving as a war nurse, she died of pneumonia.

THE TRIANGLE between a man and his wife and another woman is the theme of Alice Duer Miller's story in verse, "Forsaking All Others," published by Simon & Schuster. The poem, talking less than a hundred pages in book form, was not written originally with a view to publication, but the author was asked so often to read it and so often to publish it that she at last acceded to the wishes of Simon & Schuster. The publishers issue the volume with the statement that they "consider it an honor indeed to publish this new book."

WILLIAM MORROW & CO. release a review of the entire problem of war by Ems Wingfield-Stratford, author of "The History of the British Civilization," whose "Eminent Victorians" and "They That Take the Sword," and in the author declares that the world's progress has been retarded by the war problem. War, he says, is a "disease of civilization," but it is a disease which he believes has a cure. His book analyzes the "disease" and offers some cures.

STEPCHILD OF THE RHINE," by Oscar Ludmann, released by Alfred H. King Inc., is the account of a life spent amid the conflicting passions and divided allegiances of family and friends in Alsace-Lorraine. The old French grandfather, the German schoolmaster, Alsace grandfather, the Germans as occupied territory during the war, Alsace treated by the French as a conquered province after the war, afford some of the highlights of the book.

THE ROMANCE and human interest that characterize activities of the circus are part of Courtney Ryley Cooper's new book, "Circus Day," to be published by Farrar & Rinehart. Elephants, lions and tigers, clowns, dare-devil performers and circus-girls, prance through the pages of "Circus Day," and portray the inside life of the circus.



Willa Cather Explains "Shadows On The Rock"

WILLA CATHER's personal comment on "Shadows on the Rock" may be found in a letter to Wilbur Cross, literary governor of Connecticut, which is republished in the October 17 number of The Saturday Review of Literature. Miss Cather thanks the governor for "the most understanding review that I have seen of my new book."

She says she made an honest attempt to capture the rhythm of French culture in old Quebec—"and I got a great deal of pleasure out of it, if nobody else does!" This is her explanation:

"To me the rock of Quebec is not only a stronghold on which many strange figures have for a little time cast a shadow in the sun; it is the curious endurance of a kind of culture, narrow and definite. There another age persists. There, among the country people and the towns, I caught something new to me—a kind of feeling about life and human fate that I could not accept, wholly, but which I could not but admire."

"It is hard to state that feeling in language was more like an old song, incomplete but uncorrupted, than like a legend. The text was mainly anacoluthon, so to speak, but the meaning was clear. I took the incomplete air and tried to give it what would correspond to a sympathetic musical setting; tried to develop it into a prose composition not too conclusive, not too definite; a series of pictures remembered rather than experienced; a kind of thinking, a mental complexion inherited, left over from the past, lacking in robustness and full of pious resignation."

ONE HAD to stop here to look up anacoluthon at this point, for, although Wilbur L. Cross is probably perfectly at home with Greek derivations, our own conversation is less learned. It turned out that Webster spelled it anacoluthon and said: "A want of grammatical sequence or coherence in a sentence; an expression in which the latter part does not correspond to a symmetrical first part." Now let us pass on.

Miss Cather adds that "an orderly French household that went on trying to live decently, just as ants begin to rebuild when you kick their house down, interests me more than Indian raids or the wild life in the forests." French culture was kept alive on the rock by a tiny group of people who sheltered it—"temperately and shrewdly, with emotion always tempered by good sense."

It is clear that Miss Cather accomplished what she set out to do. If her book is "lacking in robustness," that is the result of her success in adapting her method to the theme.

Queen Victoria Letters in Her Old Age Reveal Attitude to Statesmen

A VIVID self-portrait of Queen Victoria in her old age is contained in the fascinating volume of letters and extracts from her journal covering the period between 1891 and 1895, which George Earle Buckle has edited for John Murray, and which is published by the authority of the King. The Queen emerges as a striking mixture of wisdom and simplicity, as she follows day by day the actions of her governments and the debates in Parliament, watching the movements of foreign powers with a constant regard for their effects on her vast empire.

Many intimate passages throw light on Her Majesty's relations to the statesmen of her time—her habitual annoyance with Gladstone, her trust in Salisbury and her undying regard for Beaconsfield (in 1891 she noted, "Ten years since Lord Beaconsfield, that kind, wise old man, was taken").

Constant vigilance and outspoken comment marked the Queen's supervision of "my people" overseas. In one letter to the Secretary of State for India she writes that "the principle of governing India by fear . . . instead of by firmness and conciliation is one which never will answer in the end," while after the Manipur massacre of 1891 she shows great anxiety not only about the measure of the punishment inflicted on those responsible, but also about the causes that led up to the tragedy.

Close attention was also paid by the Queen to the work of Cecil Rhodes ("a remarkable man") in Africa. Of her conversation with him in 1894 she wrote:

"He said that since I had seen him last he had added 12,000 miles of territory to my dominions and that he believed in time the whole world would come under my rule. He also believes that the Transvaal, which we ought never to have given up, would ultimately come back to England. The Germans were causing us much difficulty, and would never succeed as colonists." The letters abound in references to family affairs. One striking feature is their revelation of Her Majesty's great affection for the present King and for Queen Mary, whom she describes as "a very dear girl."

Prize Short Stories

THE O. Henry Memorial Award Committee in announcing the winners of its thirteenth annual award of three prizes for the best short stories by American writers published in American magazines during 1930 names Wilbur Daniel Steele's "Can't Cross Jordan by Myself" as the best short story of the year. The second highest rating goes to "One Head Well Done," by John D. Swain, who will receive \$500 in gold for his work. Third prize of \$250 is awarded to Mary Hastings Bradley's "The Five-Minute Girl." Oliver La Farge's "Haunted Ground" was the unanimous choice for the special prize of \$100 for the best short-short story.

The judges were Blanche Colton Williams, Raymond Weaver, Frances Glitcher and Joseph Wood Krutch. The four prize-winning short stories together with fourteen others which were selected as ranking highest from the several thousand stories read by the committee appeared in the "O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories for 1931," to be published by Doubleday, Doran.

Success Too Late

IT IS sad news to hear that Jonathan M. Denwood, the author of "Red Ike," is now lying, following two strokes, almost helpless in his home in Cumberland. At the moment of a magnificent achievement he has been struck down by an incurable illness. In a letter, written by his nephew but signed by himself, Mr. Denwood says: "In the last two years, when my novel was being kicked about from publisher to publisher, I desperately needed money, for the first time in my life; money for the skilled medical attention that would have arrested my malady."

A PAGE of INTEREST to WOMEN

Simply Smart for Afternoon

Quiet Air of Elegance Is Combined With Practicality in New Paris Ensembles

By JEAN FATOU

PARIS—Most women seem to prefer an afternoon mode that is simple, doubtless because of its many practical qualities and the possibility of making it do on manifold occasions. As a matter of fact, a simple afternoon suit or ensemble is not out of place in the morning, it is good for luncheon, and quite appropriate to those afternoon engagements where the function is not a formal one, nor the setting ultra smart.

It is easy to understand the popularity of the simpler afternoon mode. Although at first sight it may look somewhat plain in character, it maintains in this very simplicity an undeniable air of quality and a number of details that render it sufficiently elegant to differentiate it easily from sports or informal clothes.

SKIRTS ARE LONG AND FULL

This type of early afternoon ensemble, as it is now called, is classified under two general headings. They are: the skirt or dress or short jacket, and the long coat with contrasting dress. The first is more popular this season, because newer. A quiet air of elegance is derived from the cut, borrowed from the lines of the more formal afternoon gowns. The neckline, for instance, on the dress, is more generously decolete than it would be on a sports dress. The skirt is inclined to be long and rather full, and while trimming or decoration is essentially feminine, it retains an air of great simplicity.

For this type of ensemble I maintain a medium standard of formality so far as fabric is concerned.



The season's chic simplicity is achieved in these Patou ensembles. Destined to be worn under a long coat of wool fabric or fur, the dull black crepe dress at the left shows a discreet but effective drawn-thread work as trimming. It is finished off with fine white pique outlining the neck and short sleeves. A Patou brown dress and jacket suit at the right has decorative hand-embroidery enlivening the neckline of the frock and brown caracul fur outlining the collar, front, bottom and sleeves of the jacket.

TRIMMING MUST BE SIMPLE

Lingerie touches at the neck and sleeves can be added, but they must always be simple and unaffected. Intricate tucking combined with lace or embroidery on lingerie trimming is best suited to the more formal type of afternoon gown. As befitting an ensemble of medium elegance, every detail that enters into its composition must follow the same lead. Fur trimming, for example, must be utterly lacking in ostentation, yet on the other hand, must bear no trace of a parsimonious spirit. It must look the part it plays, that of softening the whole ensemble and lending the necessary wintry touch.

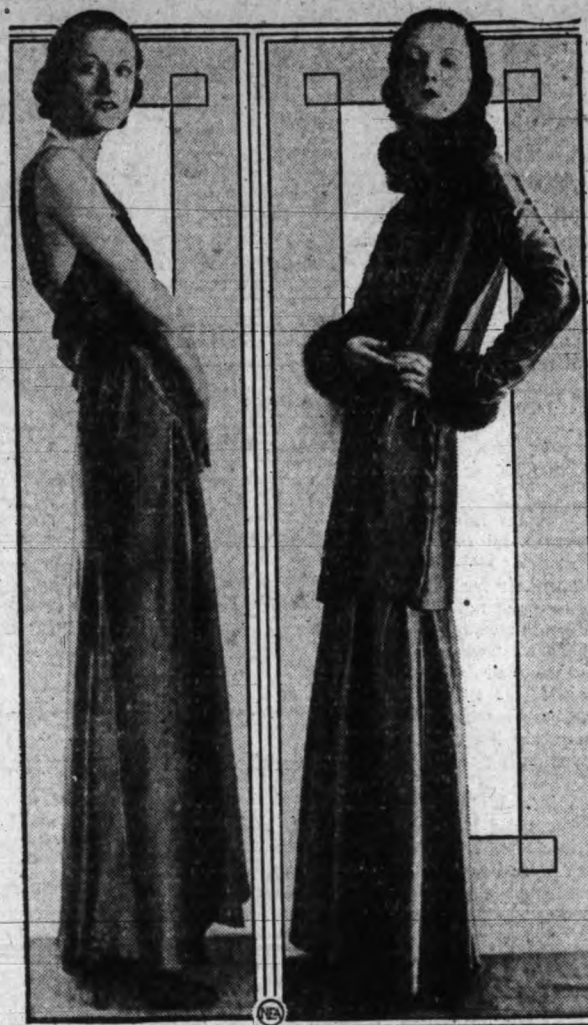
COLORS AREN'T TOO VIVID

The idea of elegant discretion which is the general rule in the make-up of these simple afternoon ensembles also applies to color. In this category you will find the season's newest colorings in preference to the more conventional black, but the colors chosen must never be too vivid either.

With the discreet, but nevertheless very decided return of embroidery, a simple afternoon model can well be soberly trimmed with a multi-colored embroidery, provided, of course, that the tones chosen harmonize with the general ensemble. To avoid any showiness, silk or wool embroidery is generally preferred, and if beads enter into play, they should be chosen in the dull kind.

The hat that is called upon to accompany these simple afternoon clothes must evidence the same reserve. Felt is the surest medium and the elegance to be found in its shape and details will never risk its being taken for a sports hat.

Aristocratic Lines of New Gowns Forbid Frivolity and Frills



Over the green imperial satin gown Patou places a tailored jacket of the same glamorous material. A discreet collar of sable gives luxuriousness to the high collar. Small sable cuffs are fitted at the wrists. The jacket, falling below the hip line, is typical of Patou's new silhouette which stresses the beauty of pure line. The narrow, sloping shoulder line is the couturier's defiance of the current Second Empire mode.

Collar and Muff Match in Their Sable and Chic



By JOAN SAVOY

Fur is forever giving a new twist—literally—to the autumn and winter mode.

It takes on new and amazing forms

that makes one wonder why its pliability never was completely utilized before this season.

The Tibet collar of dyed sable, on the piquant beige coat which Barbara

New Accessories Add "Period" To Winter Mode

There Is Hint of Past In Smart "Extras" for To-day's Wardrobe



The latest accessories include (above) a pearl and rhinestone evening comb, daytime necklace of semi-precious stones and rondels of gold, a period bracelet with pendant, and a compact that has everything. New one-strap evening sandals (below) are of gold and silver mesh and satin.

By JULIA BLANSHARD

Schwinn has sketched above, has the season's modish shawl-like effect. A bow of satin ribbon holds it tightly, causing the collar to curl softly about the neck.

The appearance of muffs, like the matching one pictured here, makes it seem likely that milady's hands will be hidden most of the winter.

The coat, created by Schiaparelli, is of a spongy woolen and is quite straight. Two large self buttons add a tailored touch.

Dobb's version of the tricorne, with a brim of triple felt, complements the charming femininity of the rest of the outfit.

THERE should be no question mark in your mind this fall about the charm and chic of period accessories. Half the fun of the new styles, as a matter of fact, comes from the large assortment of jewelry, gloves, purses, handkerchiefs, belts, slippers and other accessories that derive their inspiration from less democratic days.

There are a couple of smart things you can do this autumn to give yourself a good name for style. First, you can let your accessories be absolutely the last word in authenticity for the period suit, hat, frock or coat you are wearing. Second, you can be a bit

daring and select a single pair of startling earrings or a handsome brooch and build your costume as an unique one around it.

FLOWER MUFFS BLOSSOM IN THE WINTER

The latest evening accessory is a flower muff. It is simply stunning, if you are the kind of slender thing that can carry one off in unselfconscious manner. Pale pink roses, attached to bands of ribbon, fashion this dainty. It is charming with a pink chiffon evening gown with simple lines.

There is a vogue this autumn for dragging out the family earrings and wearing them and no other decoration,

Lacking family ones you can get picturesque reproductions of antiques, with paste stones set in old silver, that jangle almost to your shoulders and sparkle. You must keep gay all evening to keep up with them. Louiseboulanger has struck a novel note in evening necklaces in a string of glowing palletoles, in green, purple, blue and gold. Or you can have one of the handsome new "collar" necklaces for evening. One of these is faucetted rubies and emeralds, set with rhinestones. It has four strands and a pendant of jewel-fringe.

COMBS ARE GEMS OF FASHION

If you are one of those who go in for elaborate coiffures, you must cer-

tainly have a jeweled comb for formal affairs. These have pearls and rhinestones elaborately set in designs quite similar to the huge brooches that women wore last winter. They are very decorative.

Daytime necklaces run the gamut from a single strand of unusual beads, multicolored semi-precious stones put

necessarily has to exist, can be discreetly expressed in its cut.

There are several evening ensembles in my present collection that illustrate these ideas. Fashioned of plain, brilliant satin, the new note is present in different technique of cut, in the form of the decollete, and in the different distribution of skirt fullness, which is very sure in its simplicity.

A sumptuous and voluminous wrap would not have harmonized with these simple gowns, that is why I have completed them with wraps, extremely simple in line also, but nevertheless showing no hint of banality. The plain, straight cut preserves the slimness of silhouette and the new length does not break the line of the skirt, while the very discreet fur trimming avoids any sense of heaviness.

The detachable cape is a new feature. Worn with the dress, it makes the latter less formal. Fixed to the fur collar of the jacket, it changes its aspect and makes for added comfort. Although distinction is the keynote of these simple ensembles, they present a practical side which is not without its importance in these times of devious fantasy. The new note, which

MR. OCTOPUS CREEPS INTO THE MODE



Fashion knows no fear even of the dangerous octopus. This is a smart Oxford designed by Delman as the newest thing in footwear fashions. It is in a dark green tone, and is trimmed with kid.

tainly should have a jeweled comb for formal affairs. These have pearls and rhinestones elaborately set in designs quite similar to the huge brooches that women wore last winter. They are very decorative.

Daytime necklaces run the gamut from a single strand of unusual beads, multicolored semi-precious stones put

together with rondels of gilt, to perfect reproductions of Renaissance jewelry.

Evening slippers are rich and pretty. One of the new models uses gold and silver mesh over satin. They are tremendously effective with any costume, for they usually are dyed to match your dress and the gold and silver always add a rich touch.

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

Hallowe'en Pranks Worse When Father Was a Boy

Willie Winkle Hears of the Tricks They Played Years Ago and Wonders Why the Present Generation Has to Be Lured and Preached to so Much; Stoning Chinese Laundries, Spanking Old Man and Throwing Rotten Tomatoes—Some of Their Tricks

By WILLIE WINKLE

I haven't been feeling too kindly towards my elders this week because I heard a lot of things after supper on Hallowe'en. We kids have been lectured and preached to about not doing naughty things on Hallowe'en. Everywhere we went before Hallowe'en we had a warning finger pointed at us. The Chief of Police, our teachers, our fathers, our neighbors, yes, everybody, was shouting at us.

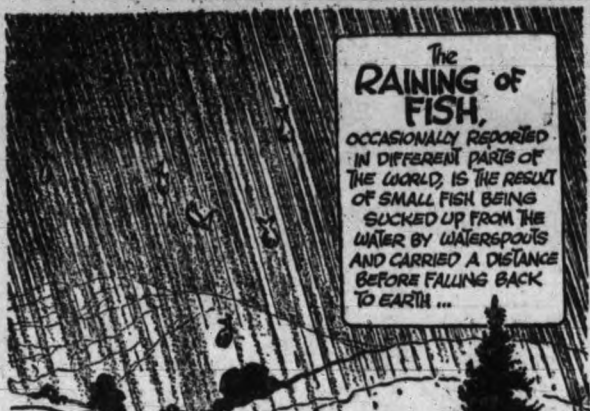
Why did they do it? Well, I know why our fathers did it. They thought we'd be as bad as they were when they were boys and do a lot of damage and they'd have to pay for it. All we kids do nowadays is to set off a few firecrackers, ring a few doorbells, steal a gate or two and stay out till 10 o'clock.

What did they do? I'll tell you some of the things I heard my father, grandfather, uncle and one of our neighbors bragging about doing when they were boys. If we did what they did the army would be turned out to round us up.

SPANKED AN OLD MAN

My uncle said that there was an old chap near where he lived when he was a boy who had a lovely home, but he had no children and he feared that some of the boys would come along and break his fence. He hid near the front gate but no boys came along up to 11 o'clock so he went in. The boys were wise and they came around later and began to put big daubs of red paint all over his fence. The old man decided to make one more round of his place before he went to bed and he caught the boys at work. He seized my uncle but they fell on the ground and while they were rolling around one of the other boys got a barrel stave and actually

THIS CURIOUS WORLD



A SIX-LEGGED FROG



THE LARCHES ARE THE ONLY MEMBERS OF THE CONE-BEARING GROUP OF TREES THAT DROP THEIR LEAVES IN THE FALL

spanked the old man. The old man was hurt and he let go my uncle and the boys ran away.

Our neighbor told a story somewhat the same as my uncle. They got another old man's goat but he was foolish enough to chase them with a lantern. The boys could see where the old man was and they had ripe tomatoes and eggs and threw at him. The boys called him all kinds of names from the bushes and he couldn't catch them.

THREW STONES

Then my dad told about the smart-Alex tricks his gang used to pull. They used to have what they called monkey-chases. Thirty years ago the Chinese in Victoria were often stoned by the boys. On Hallowe'en the boys would sneak up around the Chinese laundries—there was one in a field where Hanbury's bakeshop is on Quadra Street—and they'd throw stones at it. The Chinamen would come out and chase the boys, who thought they were having great sport.

Imagine any boys to-day doing anything like that. The Chief of Police would certainly have a kick.

My grandfather told about the time an old chap came into the village from the country and he tied his horse and wagon up to one of the posts they had in those days on the streets for tying horses to. The posts had

a ring in the top and the horse's rope was tied through them. The old man was a little late coming out and he couldn't find his horse. He got some others to help him look for it and where do you think it was?

My grandfather and some other boys, out to do some Hallowe'en mischief, led the horse and wagon to the other end of the village, where there was an iron fence. They unhitched the horse and put the shafts of the wagon through the fence. They took the horse in through the gate and put it between the shafts and hitched up. The old man was mad but what could he do? He had to unhitch the horse, pull out the wagon and hitch it up again.

LIKE REAL BANDITS

And my dad, uncle, grandfather and the neighbor went on yarning, seeing who could tell a better story than the other. They tried to make out they were real, bold bandits when they were young.

When they start lecturing us about not doing this and that I think they might remember these stories they tell when they get together. It seems to me the boys of to-day are more gentlemanly than their fathers were and don't need to be preached to so much.

And here's a joke. While our neighbor was in yarning with my dad, grandfather and uncle, a bunch of kids took off his front gate and he hasn't found it yet. I know where it is, in our chicken house, but I'm not going to tell him.

Our neighbor's good and mad and boy! what he isn't going to do to the boy who stole his gate! And he's one of the fellows who threw rotten eggs and tomatoes at an old man with a lantern.

HE WON

In the club they were telling fishing stories.

"The fish was so big," said one, "that the others would not let me haul it into the boat, for fear it should swamp us."

"The same thing happened to me once," broke in a quiet little man in the corner—"on the Mauretania."

SNAP FOR HER

"Daddy, dear," said the daughter, "the new mistress at school is wonderful. She's teaching us girls how to spend money."

"Ug!" her father grunted. "What was her previous job—teaching grass how to grow?"

DO YOU KNOW?

An English chemist has developed a paint for outdoor use that is so affected by the sun's rays that it appears black in the daytime and white at night.

BEDTIME STORY

Uncle Wiggily's Funny Faces

By HOWARD R. GARIS

"Where are you going, Uncle Wiggily?" asked Nurse Jane Fuzzy Wuzzy one day as she saw the rabbit gentleman hopping out of his front bungalow door.

"I am going to see how the cow lady likes the bell I made for her out of a stone and an old tin can," was the answer. "And if she still has it on her neck, as I hope she has, she may give me some more milk."

"And, I suppose," spoke Nurse Jane with a laugh, "if she gives you some more milk you will want me to make you some more cabbage cake?"

"Well, sort of!" and Uncle Wiggily laughed. So did Nurse Jane.

Then the muskrat lady housekeeper looked serious and said: "Oh, but you must be careful, Uncle Wiggily!"

"Do you mean I must be careful not to spill the milk the cow lady will give me for having made her a bell out of a stone and a tin can?"

"Well, yes, that and also you must be careful of yourself to-day," went on Nurse Jane. "I am afraid the Bad Chaps may catch you if you don't look out."

"Then," chuckled Mr. Longears, "I'll be sure to look out. But have no fears, Janie. I'll not let the Bad Chaps catch me nor take away the milk the cow lady may give me so you can make me a cabbage pie."

"I guess you mean cabbage cake!" squeaked the muskrat lady.

"Well, I was hoping you might make me a cabbage pie as well as a cabbage cake if I brought you milk enough from the cow lady," spoke the rabbit.

"I'll see about it," was all Nurse Jane would promise. So to look for an adventure, which he found, and to get some more milk, which he didn't get,



Uncle Wiggily hopped to the woods.

Now it happened that in these same woods many of the animal boys and girls, on Hallowe'en, had a party. All who came to the party had false faces of one kind or another. Some put on the queer faces of little elf or gnomes, others wore faces that looked like the Fox, the Wolf or the Bob Cat. Peetie Bow Wow had worn a false face like an Indian and his brother Jackie had a false face like a Chinese laundryman.

Now, it also happened that, hurrying home after the Hallowe'en party in the woods, many of the animal boys and girls dropped and lost their funny false faces. But as it was dark and as they did not want the faces again until next Hallowe'en the children did not stop to pick them up. So that's how Uncle Wiggily, hopping through the woods about a week after Hallowe'en, found three funny faces. Though they had lain in the woods several days, the faces could still be worn.

One face Uncle Wiggily found was that of the Bob Cat. Near it was a face like that of the Wolf and, not far away, was one like the Fox. The rabbit laughed as he saw these old Hallowe'en false faces.

"I'll put on the Bob Cat's

THE TINYMITES



(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

The Tynmites walked here and there along the streets. They didn't care what time it was, 'cause they were having quite a bit of fun. The windows of the shops were filled with things o'er which a child is thrilled. Most every shop they came to, they would drop in, one by one.

By this time it was after noon and Mister Travel Man said, "Soon we'll stop and eat our lunch and then I have a big surprise. Perhaps you all are hungry now." One Tynmite replied, "And how! A great big dish of real warm food would open up my eyes."

So, in a restaurant they went, where 'bout a half an hour was spent. When they were on the street again the Travel Man said, "Well, no more in foreign lands we'll roam. We're going to take a ship back home." "Oh, gee! An ocean liner!" Scouty cried. "That will be swell."

And so that night a rail they

lined and watched Havana drift behind. Their big ship moved right out to sea. The Tynmites were thrilled. Said Clowny, "We have seen a lot. 'Bout all there is, as like as not. With memories of wondrous sights my little mind is filled."

The journey home was long enough so they could play around the decks until they all grew very tired of that. The next thing that the Tynies knew, the good old home shore came in view. And, when they landed on the shore, each Tiny waved his hat.

The Travel Man said, "Well, we've had a wondrous trip and I am glad! But now I'm going to say good-bye. We'll meet again some day." "You bet we will," the Tynies cried. And, as he left, the whole bunch sighed. Said Scouty, "He's so fine, I hate to see him go away."

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false face and when I go back to my bungalow I'll make Nurse Jane laugh," said Mr. Longears.

He put on the false face of the Bob Cat, and then, being sleepy, he lay down in a pile of leaves and, before he knew it he was slumbering.

Pretty soon, sneaking through the woods came the real Bob cat himself, looking for rabbits to nibble. Then all of a sudden, the Bob Cat looked over and, seeing what he thought was a Bad Chap, he said:

"Why there I am, lying asleep on the leaves. And yet if I'm there how can I be here? There must be something wrong. I am seeing double. I had better go see my doctor." Then the Bob Cat ran away, not having noticed Uncle Wiggily, who was covered with leaves—that is, all but his false face.

Pretty soon the rabbit awakened and, taking the Wolf's false face out from beneath the dried leaves he said:

"I'll try this on and see how it fits." Removing the Bob Cat's funny face, Mr. Longears put on that of the Wolf. Once more he went to sleep, and while he slumbered along came the real Wolf.

"But what is this?" whispered the Wolf. "Why am I lying over there asleep in the woods? Oh, I must be walking in my sleep. I had better go see my doctor!"

Away ran the wolf, not seeing Uncle Wiggily, and when the bunny awakened again he put on the false face of the Fox. Then once more he went to sleep! And when the real Fox came along, looking for rabbits to nibble, the Bad Chap thought he saw himself stretched on the ground and he gave a loud howl and said:

"Oh, I must be terribly sick to be stretched out like that. And yet here I feel all right, but over there I look sick! Oh, I had better go see my doctor!" So away ran the Fox, and then Uncle Wiggily, having slept enough, awoke and hopped home with his funny faces. When he put them on, one after another, how Nurse Jane laughed! So everything came out all right. And if the elephant doesn't sit

Auntie May's Corner

Not very long ago I remember hearing that soon there would be no buffaloes in Canada. When the white men first visited our prairies there were great herds of them. They were killed in such numbers it was thought they would soon all be gone. They became such a novelty that they were eagerly sought by zoos. Victoria even received a pair and they are now in Beacon Hill Park. One is named Victoria and the other Albert. They had a baby buffalo last spring which has been sent to the Peace River country.

The buffalo is now increasing very rapidly in numbers however, and 1,500 in Wainwright Park are to be killed in the late fall or early winter.

Canada's buffalo experiment, which resulted in building up the greatest herd of wild bison in the world, has been watched with considerable interest. Some years ago the Dominion Government purchased a herd of buffalo from a halfbreed on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana, and had these animals transferred to Wainwright, where an immense area of prairie parkland was surrounded by a strong fence and the animals were given their liberty within the enclosure. At the end of March this year there were more than 6,000 animals in this preserve. To this number has since been added the annual increase of about 20 per cent, with the result that the park is again overtaxed as to its grazing possibilities and thinning out of the herd has been decided upon by the National Parks Branch, which controls the buffalo experiments.

This is not the first time that it has been found necessary to reduce the Wainwright herd. On several occasions, large numbers of animals have been slaughtered and their products have been marketed.

In addition to the number of animals killed, several thousand young buffalo have been shipped from Wainwright to Wood Buffalo Park in northern Alberta, where some years ago government officials discovered the only remaining wild herd of wood bison on the continent. These young animals were shipped from Wainwright to Waterways and from there transferred by scow down the Clearwater route to Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, where they were given their liberty under the eyes of government wardens. This herd of wild buffalo has increased rapidly, and at the end of March this year it was estimated that there were from 12,000 to 15,000 animals there.

Since 1925 specimens of live buffalo from the herd at Wainwright have been shipped to France, Belgium, South Africa, United States, New Zealand, Scotland, Australia, Italy and Holland and in addition to the stocking of other parks as Elk Island in Alberta, where a small herd of these animals is maintained, it now proposes to establish about twenty buffalo on a 400-acre reserve in the new Riding Mountains National Park in Manitoba, where also moose and elk will be placed.

It is not believed that as yet anyone has gone to the trouble of counting the number of islands contained in the West Indies, or even, to narrow the field, the number of islands contained in the British West Indies. Yet like the hairs in the human head and the stars in the night sky, these islands are not so numerous as to be beyond counting.

It would probably take a year to voyage around and take a complete census of the islands in the West Indies. Bermuda, which is not strictly speaking a part of the West Indies, comprises 300 islands. The Bahamas number 700. The Leeward and Windward Islands of any importance, number well over a score. To add to this are Porto Rico, Haiti and San Domingo combined, Jamaica and Cuba. Probably the total of the West Indies islands, counting even the smallest, is well over 2,000.

The railways have become so much a part of our modern life that they appear to be very old, to have always been a part and parcel of our general scheme of things. It is therefore, surprising to recall that only a year ago there was living a centenarian who saw the first train operated in Canada—that was in 1836—and that to-day there is a man who lives in Nanaimo, Ont., who saw the train pass that opened the main line of the Grand Trunk between Montreal and Toronto—that was on October 27, 1856. Ezra Pringle is still hale and hearty at the age of eighty-one years and his remembrances of this event and of his hauling wood for the pioneer engines of the line, are as vivid as if they happened but yesterday.

When angered, a Queensland lizard opens a large cape-like frill from its neck and distends its jaws. The frill is a foot wide and, with the gaping jaws, presents a terrifying picture to an enemy.

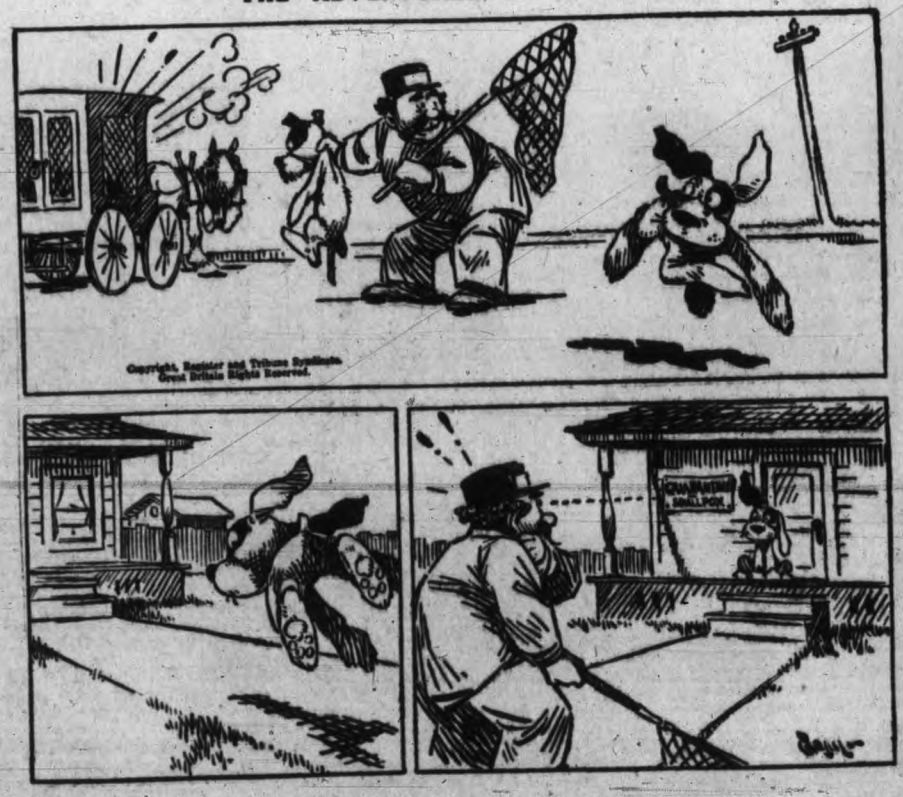
BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT—

Many believe the groundhog emerges from his hole Feb. 2 and if he sees his shadow then, six more weeks of wintry weather will follow. Weather experts declare these beliefs baseless.



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THE ADVENTURES OF JABBY



To Convert Cellar or Attic Into Spooky Party Setting

For a Novelty Affair For Young Folks, Decorations, Refreshments and Games Can Be Given An Air of Witchery

By JULIA BLANSHARD

If you are giving a novelty party for young folks this season, why not make it an underground affair? There is such a spooky something about a party held in the cellar!

An attic is just as good. Or, if you live in an apartment and have neither, you can rig your entire home up with ghosts, owls, cats and goblins to give an eerie atmosphere the moment your guests enter the door.

Dim your electric lights with faces cut out of yellow paper. Have a scarecrow in a dark corner to leer at folks. Skeleton faces are not bad for the farthest corners and if you want to put a sheet around them to hang like grave-clothes, that makes the picture perfect.

MYSTERY THE THING

To start things right, you must furnish an element of the unknown by giving all your guests masks the minute they arrive. Black cat and owl masks are appropriate for a spooky party. Give your guests gray yellow caps, too, and aprons of decorative crepe paper certainly add a festive note.

It should be a "prowl party" from the word "Go!" Everybody should draw numbers from a witches' cauldron to find their partners. Once matched up, each pair finds the string matching their number and begin going upstairs, downstairs, around here and there to find their prize. Everybody will meet everybody else many times in this maze and the hilarity will start. The prizes, at the end of the strings, should be clackers, weird whistles, anything that makes a spooky noise.

A DATE FOR THE EVENING

No such party is quite right that does not have contests and games. "Who has a date?" is a good starter. Have strings ready, about a yard long, with a nut-stuffed date tied in the centre. A boy and a girl are given

opposite ends of the string and start to see which one can "eat up" the string first and get the date. If either jerks the string from the other, he forfeits the date.

Trying to get bites out of apples hung on strings, bobbing into the dishpan for apples, and races to see who can peel apples without breaking the skin, throw the skin over their left shoulders and make an initial with it first, are all good stunts. Riding the broomstick is a pile of fun for children. You put a broomstick across the seats of two chairs, put a sofa pillow on the broomstick, and give the rider a cane. He is supposed to balance himself, lift the cane and flick off the tops of both chairs the handkerchiefs that you put there.

DO NOT FORGET FORTUNE TELLING

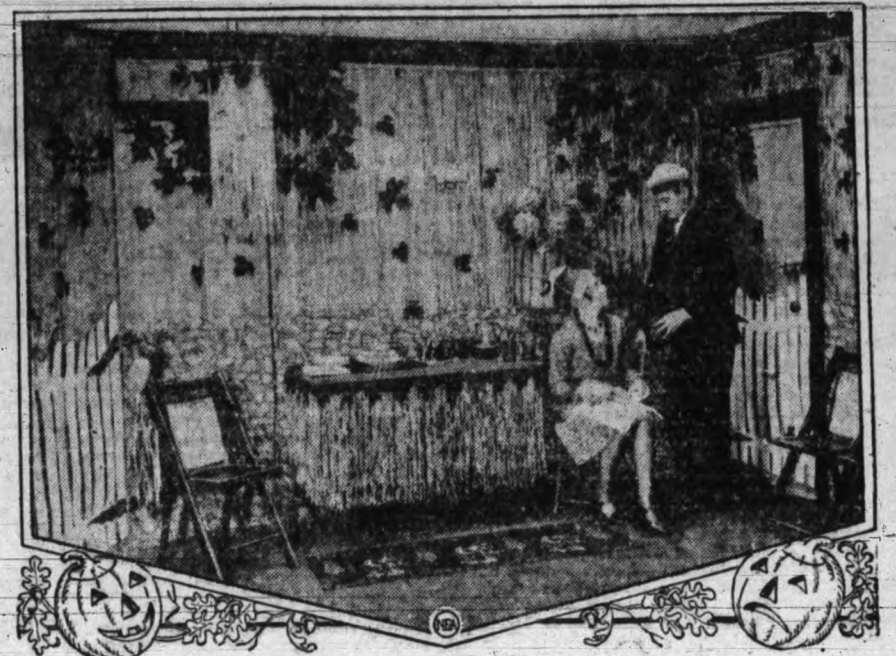
You should furnish your guests at least one way of having their fortunes told. A neighbor dressed up as a witch or gypsy is excellent if she is good at the trick. You can tell fortunes by cards, or you can rig up a fortune game that is like the old favorite "Pinning the tail on the pig." You have a big sheet of paper with all the various fortunes you can think of summed up. You blindfold a guest, spin him around to confuse him, give him a pointer and let the rest see which fortune he designates.

Every party should finish with a nice dance. It is most appropriate to have old-fashioned square dances danced, if you can get someone to call them. An accordion makes an ideal music for this.

YOUR PARTY "RESTAURANT"

The room where refreshments are served, preferably the basement, should be hung with crepe paper moss, have a tree or two in the corner (made of pasteboard), plenty of spooky cats, owls and so on. And a big spacious table for refreshments. These can be little chicken pot pies, hot rolls, pickles and coffee, or sandwiches, coffee, doughnuts and cider, or anything you want. But do not fall down on the decorative effect of your refreshments!

Put a pasteboard funny-face over



Disguise your cellar, attic or any room in your house with decorative crepe paper, in autumn tones. Add some owls, witches and so forth and you have a fine setting for your novelty party.

your chicken pie; you can cut one to cream cheese over brown bread and And do have fancy napkins, paper fit the little dishes. Paint faces on then make eyes, nose, mouth of olives, plates and other party accessories, for your sandwiches. Do this by smearing pimento, nuts or whatever you need. It should be an unusually gay party.

Party With Planes, Movies and Radio Sails for the Haunts of Head-hunters

SOUTH AMERICAN jungles in Colombia and Ecuador in which savage head-hunters and other natives roam untouched by civilization will be explored by the Latin-American expedition now en route there.

The down men in the party will penetrate territories never before visited by white men, if their plans succeed. From the teeming, tropical jungle they expect to wrench secrets which science heretofore never has learned.

By studying the monolithic carvings known to be found around the headquarters of the Rio Magdalena they expect to bridge the gap between pre-Inca civilization and the cliff dwellers of North America. They hope to find out whether the migration was from south to north or vice versa.

WILL FILM RITES

Despite the handicaps resulting from contests with savage peoples, they expect to take motion pictures in color and with sound of the tribes, especially the Jivaro head-hunters along the Napo River who shrivel heads of their victims to the size of an orange.

Dr. Matthew Stirling of Smithsonian Institution, chairman of the bureau of American Ethnology, will investigate the different tribes, hoping to obtain valuable information about habits, customs and general conditions.

Possibility of trade extension in the interior will be studied for Ecuador and Colombia as well as for the United States.

Earl Rossman, who will have charge of all photography, spent two years north of the Arctic Circle obtaining rare photographs. He was with Sir Hubert Wilkins.

The youngest member of the expedition will be Jack Whitney, nineteen, nephew of George Whitney, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company. It will be an adventure for him, but he will be valuable, too. For he is a licensed airplane pilot and it will be his duty to operate one of the two planes to be used.

TO INTERIOR BY PLANE

Other important members of the party are Wesley Gordon Barbrook, former British major who will be field manager; Cecil H. Villiers, noted archaeologist, who will do most of the research work; John Verrill, Harvard biologist; Daniel G. Darrell, assistant camera man; and Donald C. Beatty, member of the United States army air corps reserve, who will be in general charge of the party.

It is planned to use the two planes, one an amphibian, to reach inaccessible regions. Previous explorers who have penetrated even outer areas of the Napo River territory have been forced to flee for their lives and members of the present expedition believe the airplane will be invaluable if they are compelled to do that.

A short-wave radio set will be taken into the interior. It is hoped to broadcast to Bogota, Colombia, actual descriptions of the native rites and then relay them to the rest of the world. Conditions will decide whether that is possible.

Late in October the expedition will be reorganized in Panama, and from there it will move on to Barranquilla, Colombia, at the mouth of the Rio Magdalena. Then the conquest of the jungle's secrets will actually start.

VAST AREA UNEXPLORED

The expedition probably will move to Quito, in Ecuador, over the Andes, then down the Amazon River which flows into it from the northwest.

The upper Napo River country is an area more than 10,000 square miles in extent. It is almost unexplored and in its tangled interior live the Jivaro Indians. Reports of some of their rites have shocked the civilized world, although in general they are vigorous and intelligent. Though they live in wooden houses, cultivate some vegetables and weave cloth, they still cling to their old customs. This much is known.

But members of the expedition want to study them at close range. They want to find out details, such as reasons for the custom of shriveling decapitated heads of enemies slain in battle, racial origins and their tribal laws.

The party will be in the jungles seven months.



Five prominent members of the Latin-American expedition and two pictures giving an idea of the natives and methods of travel in the country the party expects to penetrate. Left to right, above, are Earl Rossman, in charge of photography; John Verrill, Harvard biologist; W. G. Barbrook, field manager. Below are Donald C. Beatty in general charge of the party, and Jack Whitney, wealthy young pilot.

Director's Greatest Thrill Came In Commanding Battle Fleet for Picture

Edward H. Griffith Says Movie Industry Will Not Be Strong Until Present Star System Is Abolished

THERE is no limit to the scope of a motion picture director's activities. One day he might be sitting calmly on a studio set issuing his orders through a small megaphone. The next day he might be directing the activities of a troupe high in the mountains. Or he might be out on the blue Pacific with a fleet of battleships under his command.

Al Rogell, who has been directing for a good many years, told me the other day in Hollywood that directing the manoeuvres of a naval squadron gave him the greatest thrill he ever has experienced. Al had an opportunity to do just this while making "Suicide Fleet," which has just been completed.

"You have no idea what a thrill it

is to stand on the bridge of a ship and know that it is in your power to control every movement of the rest of the fleet," Rogell remarked. "I directed a good deal of the picture from the bridge of the Argonaut, largest submarine in the world. Of course I did not actually issue the orders myself. I told the ship's commander what I wanted done and he gave the necessary orders. Most of my directions were transmitted by radio, the blinker system and with semaphore flags. Those navy men sure know their jobs, too. I had a much easier time directing that fleet of destroyers and submarines than I usually do directing a handful of extras in the studio."

THE motion picture industry never will become really strong until it abolishes the star system.

This is the opinion of Edward H. Griffith, one of our most prominent directors. And Griffith should know. He has been in this business a good many years and has made a success of it even though he occasionally has had to do things he knew were wrong.

"Stories are the foundation of all motion pictures," Griffith declares. "And as long as stories are twisted all out of shape in order to give the star more footage, we never can have really good films. Stories should be filmed according to their true values and not distorted to make one character stand out. Occasionally one finds a real starring story, one in which the principal character actually predominates. But they are rare."

"True most people go to see certain pictures because their favorite players are in them. But they would go just as quickly if those players were featured instead of starred. And the effect upon those making the pictures would be for them to give their players just such breaks as the stories call for."

"Richard Barthelmess really is a star in name only right now. Dick

WHO WILL BE 1931 FILM QUEEN?

Former Typist, Film Extra, Circus Rider, German Beauty and Society Girl Nominated As Giving Best Performance

By DAN THOMAS

HOLLYWOOD'S best movie actress of the past year is soon to be selected by none other than the film folk themselves.

This cherished plum of the Hollywood pudding will go to one of five nominees for the greatest performance in any film during the 1930-31 season.

These nominees and the pictures that won such recognition are:

Irene Dunne, a southern beauty, born to all the advantages of education and social position, who came to movieland via Broadway. (For her work in "Cimarron.")

Norma Shearer, who obtained her first job as a movie extra by shuffling her feet to gain the casting director's attention when other girls threatened to get the place. (For her work in "A Free Soul.")

Marie Dressler, veteran comedienne of stage and screen, who started her career at thirteen attempting to ride horseback in a circus and who played stock at fourteen. (For her work in "Min and Bill.")

Ann Harding, daughter of an army officer, who once worked as a typist in a New York insurance company office, obtaining her first contact with the movie by writing synopses of books for a motion picture company at night. (For her work in "Holiday.")

Mariene Dietrich, the German star, whose seriously sprained left hand forced her to abandon a career as a violinist and study drama, which led to fame on stage and screen. (For her work in "Morocco.")

The film folk have picked themselves out a really difficult assignment. Selecting the ten best actresses or the ten best movies is not so bad. But imagine trying to select the one best.

On top of that, the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences is to select the best performance by an actor and award honors for many other "bests" of the year. Selections will be announced at the academy dinner November 10.

Nominees for the other awards are:

Best performance by actor—Lionel Barrymore in "A Free Soul," Jackie Cooper in "Skippy," Richard Dix in "Cimarron," Fredric March in "The Royal Family," and Adolphe Menjou in "The Front Page."

Best direction—Clarence Brown, "A Free Soul"; Lewis Milestone, "The Front Page"; Wesley Ruggles, "Cimarron"; Joseph von Sternberg, "Morocco"; Norman Taurog, "Skippy."

Best produced picture—"Cimarron," "East Lynne," "The Front Page," "Skippy" and "Trader Horn."

Best original story—"Doorway to Hell" by Rowland Brown, "The Dawn Patrol" by John Monk Saunders, "Laughter" by Douglas Doty and Harry

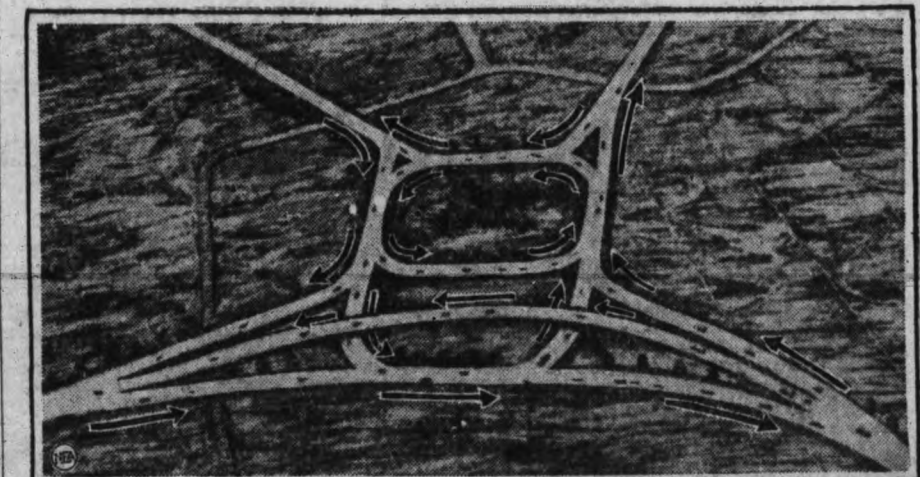
will not have his stories distorted in order to build up his own part. When he finds a good story he wants to get everything possible out of it and he knows he can't do that by having himself played up too strongly. As a result of this smartness on Dick's part his pictures all have been successful."



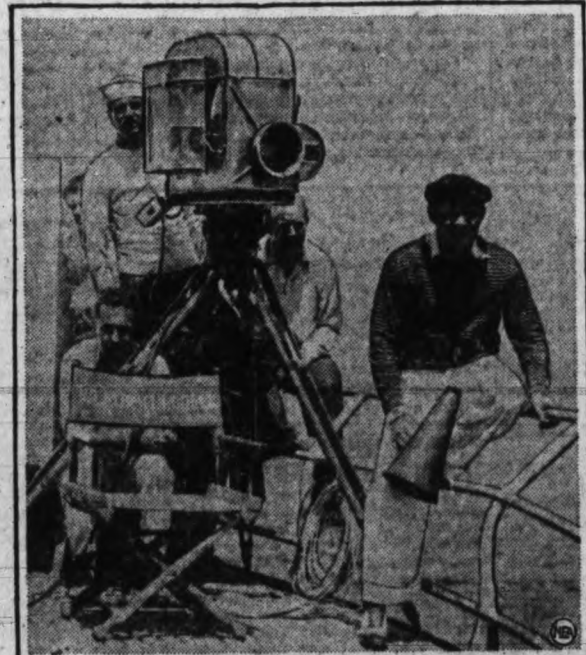
The stars in the roles which won them nomination by film folk as the best actresses of the past year: (1) Norma Shearer ("A Free Soul"), (2) Ann Harding ("Holiday"), (3) Irene Dunne ("Cimarron"), (4) Mariene Dietrich ("Morocco"), (5) Marie Dressler ("Min and Bill").

d'Arrast, "The Public Enemy" by Kubie Glason and John Bright, "Smart Money" by Lucien Hubbard and Joseph Jackson. Best photography—"Cimarron," "Morocco," "The Right to Love," "Svengali" and "Tabu." Best art direction—Max Ree in "Cimarron." Stephen Goosson in "Just Imagine," Hans Dreier in "Morocco," Anton Grot in "Svengali," and Richard Day in "Whoopie." Best sound reproduction by studios Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Paramount, Radio Pictures and United Artists.

TO ELIMINATE HIGHWAY CROSSING CRASHES



An illustration of a highway intersection plan that may save many lives in New Jersey. It has been proposed for the crossing of highways 29, 25 and 21, between New York and Newark. The plan of construction will eliminate crossings by overpasses, lowering and elevating the roadbed at all junctions. Arrows show which way automobiles will travel to cross from one road into any other without hindrance.



Al Rogell is seen here at the extreme right of the bridge of the submarine, Argonaut, directing "Suicide Fleet," starring Bill Boyd.

Why Have Stocks Dropped? Are "Bears" and "Shorts" to Blame?

Functioning of the Markets in Face of
Depression Crises, With Britain Abandoning
the Gold Standard and the Vital Causes of
Declining Security Prices Now Explained
by Stock Exchange President.

By RICHARD WHITNEY

President New York Stock Exchange

JUST what is short selling? Let us imagine a man has become convinced that a certain security is selling at too high a price. He feels that it is certain to sell at a lower price in the future and he wishes to take advantage of this situation. To do so, he tells his broker to sell the stock on the Stock Exchange.

At the moment the order is given the broker usually does not know whether his customer is making a short sale or is actually selling stock that he possesses. The order is sent through to the floor of the Stock Exchange and is executed in exactly the same way as any other order. The broker who buys is not aware that the man who is selling has not possession of the stock. The contract made between the brokers is for delivery of the stock against payment on the next business day, and the buying broker will demand that the seller deliver the stock to him in accordance with the contract. It is only when the day for delivery arrives that a short sale differs from a sale of long stock. The man who has not in his possession the stock which he has ordered his broker to sell must obtain it in order to carry out his contract. This is done in the usual course of business by the short seller borrowing the stock from other persons who possess it. Stocks can be borrowed just as money can be borrowed. Therefore, the short seller borrows the stock and delivers it on his contract and the short sale is then complete.

You can readily see that a man, who thus sells stock short and meets his obligation to deliver by borrowing does substantially the same thing as a man who buys stock and sells it with borrowed money. The short seller, at the time of the sale, has not got the stock in hand to deliver; just as the long purchaser, at the time of the purchase, has not got the cash in hand to pay for it. In each case, the seller or buyer has sufficient credit to borrow the stock or money with which to meet his obligation. If it is wrong for a man with credit to borrow stock because he is selling it short, it is just as wrong for a man to borrow money to buy stock or any other kind of property.

WHEN we borrow money or stock or any other kind of property what we really do is to obligate ourselves to return the same or equivalent property at some time in the future. Few people seem to realize that a short sale is nothing but a contract to deliver stock in the future. The seller, when he has made his sale, is obligated to return the equivalent to the person who loaned him the stock. The loan may be due at a fixed time or it may be payable on demand, but in either case the short seller must at some time buy the stock that he has borrowed and return it to the lender. This is the feature of short selling that makes it so essential to an open market for securities. Every man who has sold short is, as I have said, a potential buyer of securities, and this is a source of great stability to a market, because experience shows that when prices suddenly decline the short sellers purchase stocks in order to discharge their loans.

This is especially true in times of crisis when other people hesitate to buy and the short sellers represent the purchasing power which prevents the market from becoming demoralized. The Stock Exchange has recognized this fact for many years and has always permitted short selling because it was convinced that no securities market could long continue in business if short selling were forbidden.

IN SPITE of all that has been said about short selling, there can be no doubt that it is a lawful practice. There are many decisions by our highest courts upholding it. There is one, however, which is worth quoting not only because it is a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, but also because the opinion was written by one of our most eminent jurists, who, with broad vision, has recognized the necessity of upholding the practice of selling for future delivery. I refer to the opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes in the case of Board of Trade v. Christie Grain and Stock Company, in which he said:

"Of course in a modern market contracts are not confined to sales for immediate delivery. People will endeavor to forecast the future and to make agreements according to their prophecy. Speculation of this kind by competent men is the self-adjustment of society to the probable. Its value is well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices and providing for periods of want. It is true that the success of the strong induces imitation by the weak, and that incompetent persons bring themselves to ruin by undertaking to speculate in their turn. But legislatures and courts generally have recognized that the natural evolution of a complex society are to be touched only with a very cautious hand, and that such coarse attempts at a remedy for the weakness of the few are a function as a simple prohibition and laws to stop its being are harmful and vain. This court has upheld sales of stock for future delivery . . ."

AS JUSTICE HOLMES so clearly points out, short selling is not only a lawful practice but it is also the expression of the business judgment of an individual or individuals in selling something where the belief exists that the prevailing price is too high to be warranted by existing conditions. This opinion is set off against that of the purchaser, who believes the price is warranted. Of these fundamental and really different views, one is right and the other is wrong, as may be proved over a period of time. Human judgment is never infallible and yet he whose judgment at a particular time is proved incorrect may find himself at a later period justified in his first opinion. How-

ever, in the interim, where his judgment has been wrong, either as a purchaser or as a short seller, he should not put the blame for his lack of business judgment upon the market place that affords him the opportunity to buy or sell.

FOR A GREAT many years, the short sale has been a regular feature, not only of all the leading security markets in the world, but also of practically all branches of business. Competent and impartial economic students both here and abroad have long declared that short selling, by restraining inflation and cushioning sharp declines, tends to stabilize the fluctuations in prices. That this contention is no mere academic theory, recent occurrences in the stock market have very clearly shown, and I shall have occasion in a moment to allude again to this vital service of the short sale.

In addition, we of the Stock Exchange are compelled by daily experience in our business to realize other and equally necessary reasons for continuing to permit and approve the practice. For one thing, short sales enable persons who hold securities at considerable distances from New York City to liquidate them speedily and safely. Were short selling to be prohibited, it would mean that no one more than twenty-four hours' mailing distance from New York could freely sell in our market the stocks which he owns.

SHORT selling is also regularly employed as a "hedge," not at all for the purpose of making speculative profits, but for insuring against losses due to price fluctuations. Probably the most important cases of this sort occur in our odd lot business. To forbid such short selling would paralyze the odd lot business as we know it to-day. It would compel the charging of a huge, instead of a small, price differential between 100 share lots and odd lots of less than 100 shares. This, I would remind you, is no mere question of financial technique, confined in its influence to Wall Street. It would immediately affect the realizable value of securities held by millions of citizens all over this country.

Any halt or hindrance to short selling would have the effect of driving from the stock market the most important sources of buying power, and it could only lead to an excess of sellers and further declines in prices. Whether the opponents of short selling know this or not, the New York Stock Exchange knows it, and it is one of the basic reasons for the Stock Exchange attitude in defence of short selling.

THE decline in security prices has not been due to short selling, but has been due to our unsatisfactory business conditions and to the liquidation of securities owned outright or held on margin. I am not making the statement in any doctrinaire fashion, but on the basis of cold fact.

I am basing it not only upon the experience of the New York Stock Exchange through business depressions for over a century, but also upon our knowledge of the actual forces recently at work in the stock market.

I would remind you that the Stock Exchange has frequently investigated the facts concerning short selling. In 1914 and again in 1929 and 1930, the Stock Exchange obtained comprehensive and illuminating statistics concerning it. In May of this year, this work was renewed upon a still more extensive scale. Ever since May 25, 1931, we have obtained, at least weekly, the number of shares which composed the entire short interest in the market, and since September 21, these reports have been made daily. These statistics, to which I am about to refer, prove the truth of my statement that short selling has not been the cause of declining security prices.

On May 25, 1931, when our members again began to report their short accounts to the Exchange, the total size of the short interest in the market amounted to 5,589,000 shares. This aggregate fell considerably while stock prices remained relatively unchanged until the news of the proposed international debt moratorium was announced, when the short interest dropped still further as the excited but temporary rise in prices ensued. Through August the short interest increased somewhat, while prices fluctuated uncertainly. It rose to a new peak of 4,480,000 on September 11, but on September 18—the last weekly date before the English sterling crisis struck the stock market—it had again fallen and stood at 4,241,000 shares.

The subsequent fluctuations in the short interest I shall recount presently. For the time being, I wish to point out that the aggregate short interest in the market, even at its May 25 peak of 5,589,000 shares, constituted only two-fifths of 1 per cent of the 1,305,516,716 shares listed as of June 1. An estimate of shares in the "long" account carried by stockholders, puts the total at approximately 59,000,000, or about ten and one-half times the contemporary short interest. All listed shares represent potential selling power, and shares in "long" accounts of course represent an actual selling threat immediately in the market. Shares in the short interest, on the other hand, represent the only compulsory buying power which the market possesses.

THE real cause of declining security prices, as I have said, was not short selling but the continued liquidation of stocks held both out-

right and on margin. In order to comprehend the reasons for this extensive tendency to liquidate securities we must remember that it arose not in the stock market, but quite outside of it, and the stock market has been its victim rather than its cause. Institutional investors, because of the laws which govern their investments, have frequently been compelled to sell. The indentures of some investment trusts and security holding companies have similarly been responsible for forced liquidation of their investments. Many companies with a surplus in the form of securities in their treasuries have, because of the depression, been compelled to convert these securities into cash. In every depression which we have ever had, compulsory liquidation of this sort has been imposed upon the stock market, in order to keep business going.

THERE is also another kind of compulsory liquidation of securities in business depressions, which is due to the fact that the Stock Exchange is the most available market. Owners of land or real estate, of private business enterprises, of inventories of goods, or of unlisted securities, often find that they cannot sell these forms of property, and they are inevitably forced to obtain funds by selling securities which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Some of the people who thus sell listed stocks in order to continue to carry less salable property forget that their own sales have been an important cause of the decline in security prices and often unjustly attribute to short selling the result which they themselves have been instrumental in bringing about.

A CLEAR proof of the fact that it has been liquidation rather than short selling which has been responsible for declining security prices, has, as a matter of fact, been afforded in the security market itself, at least to those who have eyes to see.

The decline in prices has not occurred merely in stocks, where short selling is permitted, but also in the bond market where short selling is all but impossible, because of the difficulty of borrowing for delivery.

I can speak feelingly on this subject, because I am in the bond business myself. Despite the fact that bond prices are usually steadier than stock prices, probably the greatest and most ridiculous declines have taken place in bonds rather than in shares. In some cases, the bonds of certain governments bearing a high rate of interest have sold at a price below that of bonds carrying a low rate of interest, despite the fact that both issues were obligations of the same government, were equally secured, and due at approximately the same date.

The bonds of obviously sound governments have likewise sold far below bonds of other countries whose financial position has been much more doubtful. Very plainly this has not been due to short selling, but to liquidation. Indeed, if bonds could readily be sold short, abnormalities of this sort would have been considerably reduced.

Other causes could be cited where unlisted stocks, which cannot be sold short, have shown price fluctuations far greater than the average listed stock issue. This is not a matter of mere conjecture or assertion, but of fact. It completely shatters the contention that it is the short seller who has forced prices down. Nor have these facts been difficult to obtain. They have been printed on the new tickers throughout the land, and published in practically all of our newspapers. The principal moral to be drawn from the evidence in regard to declining security prices is, therefore, that we must base our opinions on fact and not on conjecture.

WITH this general background, I can now review the financial crisis caused when Great Britain suspended gold payments, and the emergency measures which were then taken by the New York Stock Exchange. The sensational news from London had not been anticipated by most of us. In fact, the very large American and French credits which had so recently been extended to Great Britain seemed to preclude the likelihood of any such action. I need not explain to this audience how severe a shock the news was, not only to this country, but to the whole world. It is sufficient to recall the fact that every important stock exchange in Europe saw only Paris closed instantly, and that restrictive measures on banking and trade were very commonly adopted. Such a situation in finance had not occurred since the crisis created by the outbreak of the World War, when the New York Stock Exchange and every other important stock exchange in the world has been compelled to close.

When the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange met on Monday, September 21 at 9:15 a.m., all the important stock exchanges in Europe except Paris had already suspended, and Paris had concluded its Monday sessions under severe restrictions. In consequence the New York Stock Exchange remained the only great open market in the world where securities could be sold. It was obvious to all that a crisis was at hand, that for the time being a normal market might not exist, and that emergency measures must be taken. The only real question was, just what those emergency measures should be.

THE most drastic step would have been to close the Exchange. This was actually done twice before, for a few days in 1873 and for several months in 1914. We knew from experience that closing the Exchange would not hold plunge them down to levels such as were seen in the "gutter markets" of August, 1914. It would have frozen bank loans and investments, with serious consequences to our whole banking structure. Obviously, this was a step to be avoided if any other possible alternative could be found.

A second possible emergency measure was the establishment of minimum prices, which the Stock Exchange had employed with good results in the security market in the late fall of 1914. But when it reopened in the late fall of 1914, the present situation was utterly different from that occasion, for then the problem was how to open the Exchange, not how to avoid closing it. Such a measure would plainly be useless and even dangerous when still unspent liquidation might quickly force prices below the minimum levels and in effect result in a closing of the whole market under fire.

There was left, however, a third expedient which in all its long history the New York Stock Exchange had never before tried, and that was a temporary suspension of short selling. This method in our opinion possessed certain features suited to the current crisis. Accordingly, by a unanimous vote of the Governing Committee, short selling was forthwith suspended for that day and until future notice.

OF course, the real point in the crisis produced by the lapse of sterling was that a further liquidation of securities was inevitable, and the duty of the New York Stock Exchange was to remain open so that this might be accomplished in an orderly manner. Additional buying power in the security market was vitally needed to achieve this result. It was certain that no buying power great enough to meet the emergency was to be found except in the short interest, created by those who had previously sold short and who were committed under their contracts to repurchase. This short interest of 4,141,000 shares on September 18, was at least mobilized and effective. In the opinion of the Committee, a sudden ban on short selling would be likely to force covering by those who were short, thus steadying the market temporarily until the immediate shock of the London news could be dissipated. While this emergency method involved serious drawbacks concerning which I will speak in a moment, in the light of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the market, it seemed to be the least dangerous and most salutary measure to pursue.

The result completely confirmed the decision of the Governing Committee. Share prices rallied during Monday, September 21 and Tuesday, September 22. The volume of trading expanded, and all those who had securities and wished to sell them, had an ample opportunity to do so. Time was also afforded the great security markets of Europe, and especially the London Stock Exchange, to adopt suitable emergency measures and to reopen.

THE ban on short selling immediately created a new problem. Within two hours after short selling was forbidden, the Governing Committee found there was a real danger of technical corners and of crazy and dangerous price advances. At one time there were accumulated orders to buy approximately 8,000 shares of General Motors stock at the market. No stock was offered for sale within many points of 30½, which was the last preceding sale and the highest price that the stock reached at any time during the period. Something had to be done immediately or otherwise the buyers would have bid frantically for the stock and a rapid and entirely unwarranted advance would have taken place.

An example of what I mean occurred in Reading Company stock which opened at 48½, advanced to a high of 75, and subsequently declined to 62. Similar situations existed in leading and active share issues such as United States Steel, American Can and others.

In order to avoid such wild fluctuations, which would have disturbed and disorganized the market, the Business Conduct Committee was authorized to permit a limited amount of short selling. All such short sales were made, however, under close supervision of the Governors of the Exchange when it was necessary to prevent violent price changes. These facts prove that a complete prohibition of short selling could not be enforced for even two hours without creating an unnatural and dangerous market.

THE temporary stabilization of stock prices produced by banning short sales almost immediately resulted in a flood of most enthusiastic letters from those who had always condemned short selling. Indeed the Stock Exchange authorities, if they had lost their senses, might have courted great popularity by continuing the ban on short selling which would have proved as brief as it doubtless would have been intense. We knew perfectly well that the more cheerful appearance in the market was wholly artificial, that it was not the glow of natural health but the flush of artificial stimulation. Under this temporarily pleasant surface the real facts were far from reassuring. The emergency action of

the Exchange had stimulated buying power in the market by inducing the short interest to cover. The market was therefore running on its final resources.

At the close of business Monday, September 21 the total short interest had decreased by the large amount of 544,000 shares. By the end of business the following day, Tuesday, while short selling was still forbidden, it had fallen a further 535,000 shares. Obviously this rapid exhaustion of the final available and dependable buying power in the market could not continue. Buyers of securities were still unwilling to purchase as much as outright and margin sellers were offering. The inevitable liquidation had been steeled, but it had not been halted. By the morning of September 23 the Governing Committee was informed that the London Stock Exchange had reopened. The action of our own market on September 21 and September 22 seemed to indicate that the shock of crisis had been absorbed and that normal trading conditions could be resumed.

Furthermore, the Governing Committee was constantly concerned by the rapid exhaustion of the short interest, and for all these reasons, the restriction on short selling was removed before the opening of the market on September 23.

THE action of the market on the first day when short selling was again permitted was most interesting. Prices advanced; there was real activity, and most significant of all, the short interest decreased by an additional 233,000 shares. On September 24 the market suddenly became very weak. This was undoubtedly due to the wild fluctuations in foreign exchange. The English pound varied so rapidly in value that the London Stock Exchange adopted stringent restrictions on trading. The fall in security prices was once again blamed on short selling, but the fact that the short interest increased on September 24 by only 20,000 shares clearly proves that this argument was unsound.

From September 24 to October 5 we had declining markets. Prices receded tremendously, and the fact that short selling was permitted during this period brought a great deal of criticism on the Exchange. But short selling did not cause this decline in prices. The total short position at the close of business on October 5 was 2,512,000 shares, so that there had been a further decrease in the short position between September 24 and October 5 of 337,000 shares.

WHAT then is the real significance of this unprecedented two days' suspension of short selling which the Stock Exchange imposed?

Plainly that it was an emergency measure, taken in a great crisis. The definite figures concerning the short interest which I have already quoted to you prove the enormous significance of the short sale in cushioning falling prices. Without such a short interest on September 21, the New York Stock Exchange might have been forced to close its doors. If the suspension of short selling had been continued so that the short interest had become exhausted, the same result might have been inevitable. The New York Stock Exchange provides a marketplace, in which security prices are made by all the buyers and all the sellers in the country. If the holders of securities insist upon selling them in the absence of sufficient buying power, prices must decline until buyers are attracted. This is the law of supply and demand, and there is no escaping it. The attitude taken by the New York Stock Exchange, I feel, has been in thorough accord with its own announced principles, and with those fixed economic laws which all business must always obey. The Stock Exchange in its policy has not yielded to emotional psychology. What it did was to meet a most grave situation by an appropriate emergency measure.

During this whole period, no small part of the burden of maintaining the financial stability of the world fell upon the New York Stock Exchange. I believe that by staying open and maintaining a market for securities, the New York Stock Exchange behaved as the greatest organized market in the greatest creditor nation of the world should behave in a time of crisis.

NOBODY can discuss the question of short selling without also considering the practice which is commonly described as "bear raiding." In the public mind the two are often linked together and the evils of "bear raiding" are attributed to short selling. If a person sells stock, not because he believes the stock is too high, but because he believes that by selling quickly and in great volume he can force the price to decline, he is abusing the legitimate practice of short selling. Contrary to what many people believe, the Exchange has always opposed "bear raiding." Its constitution specifically provides that any member who sells securities for the purpose of demoralizing the market may be suspended or expelled.

In recent months we have all heard a great deal about "bear raiding." I would like to ask just what proof there is—not blind prejudice, not vague assertions, but actual proof and evidence—that "bear raiding" has taken place in the stock market.

The New York Stock Exchange has for many months been investigating this whole subject. It may well be that actually we have investigated it too much rather than too little. We have particularly looked into all sales of shares in big blocks—the supposed method whereby it is alleged that "big operators smash prices." Out of some fifty or sixty cases of this sort recently, we have found only one that was a short sale, and it was an order to sell on a scale up, in every way a legitimate short sale with a stabilizing effect on prices, and in no way aimed at, or resulting in, a demoralization of the market. If we have had no occasion to take definite action under our rule, despite the many investigations of suspicious looking cases, it has been because we have found real liquidation rather than "bear raiding" was responsible for declining prices.

ONE other point on this subject. Our records show that at the close of the market on September 21, the total short interest of 3,697,000 shares comprised the commitments of 9,999 separate accounts. The analysis of these reports has failed to disclose any single individual or group of individuals who might be said to be dominant factors on the short side of the market.

On the contrary, these accounts were short, on the average, only about 400 shares each, and I do not hesitate to say that the transactions of the vast majority of these people could not be by any stretch of the imagination be called "bear raiding."

IN conclusion, let me mention we have required that all brokers, before executing any selling orders, must know whether these are for long or short account. The purpose of this rule was not, as some believe, to prevent short selling. It was to make the brokers, who under our constitution are responsible for the way in which they execute orders, realize the nature of the sales entrusted to them for execution. It also allows the committee on business conduct to determine instantly whether any sales seem to have a demoralizing effect upon the market are short sales or actual liquidation.

As I have said, the Exchange is absolutely opposed to "bear raiding" and has used and will continue to use all of its power to stop this practice and to discover and punish "bear raiders."

IT is of course a fair question to ask, if short selling is a necessary and beneficial practice, why there is such vociferous objections to it. We all recognize, I am sure, that it is a fundamental tendency of human nature, when severe trials and difficulties arise, to throw logic and reason to the winds, and to indulge in emotional outbursts. I do not believe that clear thinking citizens will commit any such folly and thinking citizens will not refuse to accept or fail to comprehend the fundamental facts in regard to short selling or any other important problem.

I only wish that our problems in the Stock Exchange were really as simple as many believe and that our Governing Committee could halt declining prices simply by abolishing short sales. If we have refused to take such action, if we continue to declare that such a step is perilous, it is because we feel we must speak the truth and do our duty to the whole community.

STOCK market prices, as a discerning editorial writer recently expressed it, are not properly "itself," but simply an index to it. The stock market reflects business conditions. It is not their cause. It is wrong to say that a ban on short selling could halt our business depression. When economic equilibrium in the world's affairs is again re-established—and make no mistake it will be—liquidation of securities will stop, buyers will regain confidence, and prices will rise. The prohibition of short selling would delay and cannot hasten this progress. Neither our governmental authorities by means of legislation, nor the New York Stock Exchange by means of its regulations, can by any magic stroke perform economic miracles.

The policies of the New York Stock Exchange have resulted from a century-old experience with the American security business, from familiarity with even longer experience of the older yet similar stock exchanges of Europe, from close and intimate contacts with the realities of the market-place, and from an immediate knowledge of the vital facts and circumstances surrounding its daily problems.

It is of course always easy for those without responsibility to urge hasty actions upon those who are charged with it. The New York Stock Exchange has been fully aware of its serious responsibilities through the recent critical years. The maintenance of an open market during this period has required and still requires, not only detailed knowledge of the facts and judgment founded upon experience, but also courage to do those things which are right, regardless of how unpopular they may be for the time being. As long as the New York Stock Exchange remains responsible in this way, it will not be deflected from maintaining sound and necessary policies. Knowing the real facts concerning short selling, the Stock Exchange must continue in the only course which is compatible with courage, conscience and faith in the future of this country.

A Wayside Wonder and What Microscope Reveals

By Robert Connell

Noted Island Naturalist

OUR ANCESTORS used to be somewhat exercised in mind over certain curious jelly-like growths which in a night spring up on damp soil or appear floating on the surface of ponds or clinging to the surface of wet rocks. From their suddenness of appearance, and their advent from the darkness of night, they gave to these growths the name of "star-jelly" in the belief that they had dropped from the heavenly bodies in their passage across the firmament. Absurd as such an explanation seems to us in the twentieth century, even though we may be ignorant of the precise character of the phenomenon, it is by no means so absurd when viewed in relation to the common beliefs of centuries earlier than the

nineteenth, at least concerning many things quite obvious to an intelligent child of to-day. Thus barnacles were long thought to give rise to barnacle geese, a wild species of Europe represented on this continent by the white-breasted brant. Horsehair was supposed to come to life in water by spontaneous generation. Even so acute an observer as Gilbert White explains the honeydew on his honeysuckles as due to the "effluvia of flowers in fields, and meadows, and garden, being drawn up in the day by a brisk evaporation, and then in the night falling down again with the dew in which they are entangled," and gives reasons for his opinion; yet it never occurred to him that it was due to the "black aphides or smother-flies" with which the "viscous substance" was "loaded," and from whose abdominal tubes the honeydew is excreted. This sugary substance has also been known as the "sweat of heaven" and the "saliva of the stars" and by these names is associated in the ideas of its

origin with the jelly-like growths I have referred to as "star-jelly," and which was also known as "fairies' butter"—another attempt to explain the mystery of its origin.

The other afternoon on a roadside near Tod Inlet, as I have said elsewhere, I came across great quantities of star-jelly. It was growing on each side of that part of the road constructed of broken limestone from the quarries of the cement works. Most of the way it formed a band a foot or so wide, and its appearance was that of seaweed fallen from a passing wagon. A closer examination showed it to be composed of irregular lumps of a shining gelatinous substance without odor and varying in color from a dull yellow to a bluish green, the former color dominating the whole so that the roadside strips looked wholly of that color at a general glance. It extended down each side of the low grade and out into the grass below, where, however, it was much less plentiful and gradually disappeared. Where the

limestone ended on the road the jelly likewise grew less and vanished. It grew to an inch in height and the lumps were crowded together in masses often as big as one's hand and sometimes continuous for some distance.

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE SHOWED

Looking at the gleaming jelly, which had almost a leathery consistency since it neither broke up easily nor moistened the fingers, no structure of any kind was visible, but it was obviously one of the lowly algae and though of land origin related to the seaweeds. It recalled the noxious of our wet cliffs in winter, but was of a brighter, clearer color, the cliff noxious being of a dark brown. So putting a piece of the substance in an empty match-box I brought it home and that evening placed it under the microscope. My judgment was confirmed, for there under a magnification of some 250 diameters, I saw into the heart of the gelatine and viewed both its builders

and inhabitants, these being one and the same. Let me describe as I best can what I saw.

In the tiny portion of gelatine in the field of the objective I saw a mass of curving forms, each of which was a delicate necklace-like row of crystalline beads, set close together and having in almost every instance one bead at some point in the chain larger than the rest. In some of the necklaces the beads were arranged in a regular beginning, in others it had advanced a further stage and the curves of the new cells could be easily and distinctly seen, in still others separation was just about to take place. Thus the plant grows, for the noxious is a plant forming in its strange world carbohydrates just as do the familiar plants of garden, field and forest. But in addition to these beads are—divisions was just beginning, in others it had advanced a further stage and the curves of the new cells could be easily and distinctly seen, in still others separation was just about to take place. 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Einstein Announces New Theory of Unified Field

He Abandons Work of 1929 For Mathematical Concept Which Is An Outgrowth of Kaluza's Hypothesis

PRELIMINARY announcement by Professor Albert Einstein of the completion by him, in collaboration with Dr. Walter Mayer, his assistant, of part of his work on a new unified field theory, supplanting the one announced by him in 1929, upon which had spent more than ten years of work, has just been made public by the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, which last year created an fellowship to provide a competent collaborator to Dr. Einstein in his research work.

Unified field theory is a term widely used to represent the theory advanced by Einstein, according to which there is but single background to all physical activity—one unified field. Before Einstein a material object was commonly conceived of as existing in space, time, a gravitational field, and an electromagnetic field, an object thus having four different backgrounds. Einstein's special theory of relativity amalgamated space and time into one, space-time, the general theory of relativity, his Riemannian geometry, further absorbed the gravitational field into space-time. Thus Einstein regarded three of the four backgrounds as one. The unified-field theory goes further by including the electromagnetic field into the synthesis.

UNIFIED THEORY

Einstein's new theory will be published in the near future, according to the announcement, probably in Pasadena, in connection with his investigations last winter while in California. The Einstein statement is submitted in the president's report at the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Macy Foundation.

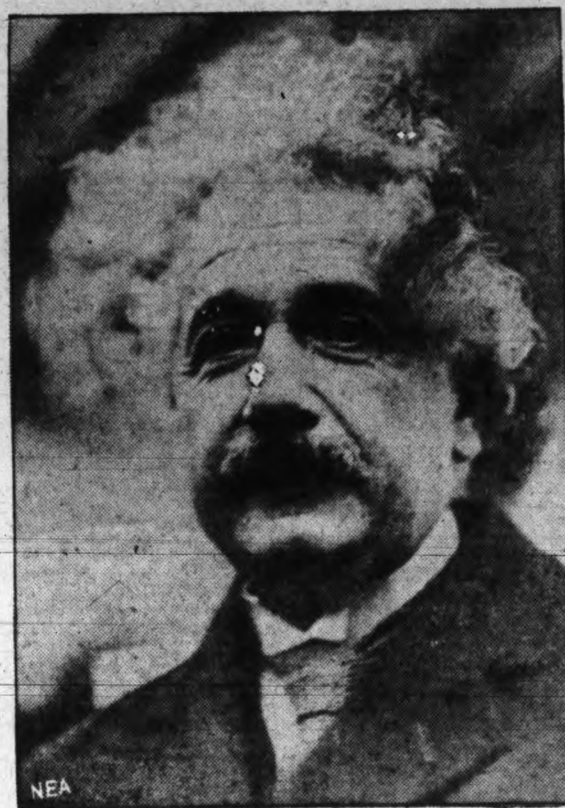
Einstein's preliminary announcement does not go into the details of the new theory, confining itself to a

general, brief statement of the mathematical lines of procedure followed by him and Dr. Mayer. It contains, however, the frank admission that his older unitary field theory, which was based on the introduction of the theory of distant parallelism in Riemannian geometry, had been abandoned by him when he found, after a year's further work, that it was "striving in the wrong direction."

Instead of the theory of distant parallelism, Einstein, with Dr. Mayer, has worked out a new unitary field theory on new mathematical concepts, based on the theory of Theodor Kaluza, promulgated in 1921, which Einstein had formerly regarded as "not acceptable."

Kaluza's theory rests on the assumption that the physical space-time continuum is five-dimensional instead of four-dimensional, as had been previously considered. By postulating a fifth dimension, he was enabled to obtain field laws which agree in first approximation to the known field laws of both electricity and gravitation.

Einstein objected to this theory at first on the grounds that he considered it "anomalous to replace the four-dimensional continuum by a five-dimensional one" only to find it necessary subsequently to tie up artificially one of these dimensions in order to account for the fact that the



PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

fifth dimension does not manifest itself in the physical world of space-time. In other words, Einstein found it objectionable to introduce a fifth dimension the reality of which was not on a par with the other four dimensions.

The new theory, Professor Einstein says, "formally approximates Kaluza's theory without being exposed to the objection just stated." This was accomplished, he adds, "by the introduction of an entirely new mathematical concept."

Until now, Einstein explains, it has been believed that one can introduce into a space of, for example, four dimensions, given vectors or vector-fields, of no more than four components. In other words, a given vector is regarded by mathematicians as having as many components as the dimensionality of the space with which it is associated. Only two vector-components, it is held, can be introduced into two-dimensional space, only three vector-components into three-dimensional space, and similarly with higher dimensions.

This restriction, Einstein declares, appears not to be necessary. He and Dr. Mayer have found that a vector of five-components can be introduced into the space-time continuum of only four dimensions. It is on this finding that new theory is based.

COMMENT OF PROFESSOR WILLS

Professor A. P. Wills, of the Department of Mathematical Physics, Columbia University, when asked to comment on Dr. Einstein's statement, said:

"The new concept involves apparently a generalization of the vector idea, in connection with four-dimensional Riemannian geometry. In ordinary three-dimensional space,

quantities such as displacement, velocity, force, electric field intensity, are known as vector quantities. The specification of such a quantity requires the use of a set of three numbers—one for length, the other two for direction. These numbers are the components of the vector."

"A region of space, with each point of which is associated a vector, is called a vector-field. Examples of such are the gravitational, electric and magnetic fields of the physicist."

"The usual concept of a vector in space of, for example, four dimensions, is a set of four numbers, components of the vector, which transform in passing from one coordinate system to another in accordance with a definite rule. Geometric visualization of vector quantities in space greater than three dimensions is not possible. But the rules for the transformation of the numbers specifying such vectors are the same as for three-dimensional space."

"In the generalization by Einstein of the vector idea, the notion of a vector in space of any number of dimensions is such as to permit a vector's possessing a number of components different from the dimensionality of the space. Specifically, Einstein states that he has been successful in introducing a vector of five components into the four-dimensional space-time continuum."

Professor Wills said he felt that further comment on the latest Einstein theory should be deferred until its publication in full.

EINSTEIN'S STATEMENT

Einstein's statement is as follows: "Ever since the formulation of the general relativity theory in 1915 it has been the persistent effort of theoreticians to reduce the laws of

the gravitational and electromagnetic fields to a single basis. It could not be believed that these fields correspond to two special structures which have no conceptual relation to each other. Thus arose the theories of Weyl and Eddington, which, however, have been abandoned by their authors; the theory of Kaluza and also the theory of distant parallelism. After we both had worked more than a year on the further development of the last theory we reached the conclusion that we were striving in the wrong direction and that the theory of Kaluza, while not acceptable, was nevertheless nearer the truth than the other theoretical approaches."

Kaluza's theory rests on the assumption that the physical space-time continuum is five-dimensional instead of, as formerly, four-dimensional, in which the empirical four-dimensional continuum can be accounted for by the hypothesis that the physical variables are independent of the co-ordinates.

By postulating a Riemann metric in five dimensions, Kaluza reaches field laws which agree in first approximation with the known field laws of gravitation and electricity. "Among the considerations which question this theory stands in the first place the following: It is anomalous to replace the four-dimensional continuum by a five-dimensional one and then subsequently to tie up artificially one of these five dimensions in order to account for the fact that it does not manifest itself."

"We have succeeded in formulating a theory which formally approximates Kaluza's theory without being exposed to the objection just stated."

This is accomplished by the introduction of an entirely new mathematical concept which may be described as follows:

"Until now it has been believed that one can introduce into a space of 'n' dimensions only vectors, or vector-fields, of which the number of components agree with the number of dimensions of that space. It appears, however, that this restriction is not necessary. It has its origin in the 'anschauliche' (outwardly apparent) significance of those vectors responsible for the formation of the vector concept."

"We have been successful in introducing into space

Rn of 'n' dimensions, vectors

Ai (i equals 1, n) of 'm' components, and in deriving a calculus of such vectors and tensors which is essentially no more complicated than the well-known absolute calculus."

"Our theory arises quite readily from consideration of five vectors (five components) in the four-dimensional continuum. There follows from that a 'five-curvature' of space which is analogous to the Riemannian curvature and which bears a similar relationship to the laws of the unitary field that the Riemannian curvature does to the relativistic equations of the gravitational field alone."

"This theory does not yet contain the conclusions of the quantum theory. It furnishes, however, clues to a natural development, from which we may anticipate further results in this direction. In any event, the results thus far obtained represent a definite advance in knowledge of the structure of physical space."

October's End In Highlands Where Ravens Fly

By Robert Connell

Noted Island Naturalist

GREY day; an unbroken pall of low-lying cloud overhead, the woods darkened by its shadowing presence; the hills dim with grey fog and ghost like across their sides; an oppressive stillness everywhere, broken only by a twittering of wayside wrens or the hoarse cawing of crows in sheltered swamps. The fallen leaves of thickets and willows look like fires lit against the forest walls. A flock lately bronzed by the foliage of scrub now shows only the monotonous blackish green of broom till now concealed. Everywhere a last garments of summer with their autumnal hues are being stripped away; only the sombre woods remain as if beyond the reach of Time and its changes. Across a dark ploughed field grey and white gulls, each with quick, individual gestures, searching for the living provender the fat, moist earth.

About a mile up the Prospect Lake Road from Burnside a road branches off to the left, leading to a low rocky hill. A leisurely three-quarters of an hour's stroll through a lightly-wooded country follows. It is a typical heavily glaciated land, broken by many ridges of diorite and intervening "draws" or depressions. The latter are pretty quite insignificant in size, but there is at least one larger valley through which a small stream winds its way to Malby Lake. About a mile along is the boundary between Sanich and Quilnait, marked by a white post which in the light of this latest October day looks like the ghost of the past lying in wait for the unwary traveler. The axe has been busy all through the district; the many wagon trails branching off right and left confirm the testimony of the mounds. The general tint of the thickets is a brownish grey broken, however, by the vivid green young firs or by the still more vivid yellow of limberlocks. Every open space, the edge of the road, may even the beaten way itself, is dotted in toadstools. New species are coming up the path of passage each week. The clavaria milky, whose members look like something between coral and cauliflower and in color range from creamy white through yellow to pale purple, now foraging to the front and the branched forms of its species are becoming comparatively common objects. These and other features of the countryside may be the more easily noted in that the road is almost free from traffic and its brown, smooth and firmly packed and free from the gravel of more sophisticated thoroughfares, pleasant to the walker, needing only occasionally the flanking of a water pool or mud-hole.

SECLUDED VALLEY

A short distance past the boundary post the traveler finds himself on the edge of the depression in which lies Pike Lake, and he has little more than passed the skeleton of a house on his left when he strikes a road from the south, closed by a gate. This is the Pike Lake road from Aaron's Bridge. The two roads form a junction here, and almost immediately the scenery undergoes a change. We are now passing from the rough, irregular foot-hills, as one may call them, to the steep slopes of the Mount Wark region. This extends from Scafe Hill on the south to Durrant Lake on the north and from the Prospect Lake road and the government ditch on the east to Durrant's and Millstream roads on the west. Broken into several rocky summits, the central feature of this block of elevated country is Mount Wark with its height of 1,466 feet.

Beautifully-wooded hillsides now rise from the road to heights hidden by the tree-tops or fall away to misty and mysterious hollows where the

frogs are raucously vociferous. Wooded hillsides are common enough in all conscience, but not such as these, whose like is not frequently found in the course of a day's walk. Instead of the unbroken ranks of fir so commonly seen we have here scattered trees of large size and with picturesquely arranged branches and foliage. In the open spaces between these coniferous patriarchs of venerable maples, the green velvet of moss and fern betokening their antiquity. Stripped of their foliage the structure of the maples makes as striking a contrast to the severity and rigidity of the firs as does their soft and spreading leafage of summer to the stiff, closely-needed branchlets. To-day the maple leaves hid the ground under a tawny carpet too moist for the sound of footsteps, but through the naked branches and twigs one looks as through a lattice at the blue-grey recesses of the woods and at the silvery mist that hides the distant view. Tall, clustered alders, their leaves still green, overhang the road in places.

It is not to be wondered at that in this valley among the hills the wayside plants should change with the trees. Here the soil still bears with its already ripened fruit twigs of berries in various stages of development. The Oregon grape exhibits beside its customary greenness of leaf vivid crimson and scarlet. Wild crab-apples have their leaves of soft yellowish green, delicately washed with red and spotted with purple and carmine. Some of the huckleberry bushes are dropping their brown-scaled leaves, but others still retain them in brave greenery, while from their axils rise the quaint little brown buds, flattened and ribbed, like dull-pointed spear-heads. The May-leaves are already far gone towards the wasting away of the substance of their foliage, which latter makes them as skeletons such capital examples of net-veining. There was once a time when skeleton leaves were prepared and mounted as objects of scientific interest as well as of beauty, but Nature prepares the May-leaves' skeleton for us. The triangular and widely-toothed leaves of the silver-green are known in summer by the contrast between the smooth green upper side and the white and woolly under side. But now the green has become a creamy yellow with a few scattered green spots perhaps, and the silvery white is a scarcely contrasting cream, the hairs scarcely distinguishable except when the leaf is torn. Wild strawberry and false mitrewort are as green as ever, but the star-flower's leaves, though they still stand up boldly, are faded and wan. Among the trailers of the roadside and banks are the twin-flower and the yerba buena, both of which do much to conceal the ugly gashes made by Nature or man in the red soil. Here, too, beautiful fern-like mosses such as the hylacomium or wood-moss, play their part, while among them rise the mottled leaves of the rattlesnake-plantain, bluish green and white. The smoky name of this pretty-foliated orchid is due to a fancied resemblance of the marks to those of a snake's skin. Its British relative is too uncommon to have a popular name and is called in English by its old generic name of Goodfryers.

Thus although there are no flowers, we can still recognize many of our spring and summer friends even in their transfigured coats or when stripped to bud and epidermis. Flowers, after all, are only the temporary fair-weather faces of the plants; we should know them also under adversity and the turn of the seasonal wheel.

FORK LAKE AND A FRIGHTENED COON

The road passes along the valley between the murmuring or tinkling stream. Once a grey building half-hidden in the thicket peeps out. The roof and floor are going and soon the wild shrubs will have swallowed it up. In a country of wooden houses and out-buildings there are no ruins for after-generations to sentimentalize over. Fungus and insects and the overwhelming under-woods smother and devour all.

But the scene is opening up. A house with black and white gables peeps over a wooded slope. Then follows another house with its offices, and beyond lies the waters of Fork Lake. The old gabled house on the hill provided on its natural lawn a resting-place for a party of ramblers some years ago, and I followed the old roadway up to it under an avenue of trees and shrubs. I had hardly crossed the short turf above the encircling trees when from the corner of the house a raccoon,

which apparently had been foraging about, gave a startled whistling bark and started down-hill, a flying piece of grey fur. In his way lay an angle of aged cedar picket fence, and into this the frightened animal dashed, scaling it noisily, however, and disappearing in the woods. It is a quite unusual thing to see coons thus in the day-time, since in their habits they are lovers of the night.

Returning to the main road I pass over to the lake shore, and there on a log that forms a spring-board from a rocky promontory I find a pleasant seat for my nooning. The full extent of the lake's length is visible, about a quarter of a mile, with a little point, edged with scattered firs along its back, silhouetted against the more distant view. All is blue and grey. Mount Wark and its slopes and excrescences is utterly invisible. The calm water reflects the shoreland trees, the cottages, and the boats drawn up on the beach. A heavy stillness prevails that corresponds to the unbroken expanse of cloud resting on the surrounding hills.

The rock on which the log rests seems like

some marine animal come up from the depths to breathe. Its surface, here smooth, there fractured by recent force, bears the history of its primitive existence as a super-heated solution, of slow upheaval as part of the Island's backbone, and of its submission to the scraping, carving and polishing of the milleniums of ice-cap. To-day it forms part of the rim of a glacial lake, supporting the springing motions of swimmers' feet as they dive into the water; or at night visited by silent-treading raccoons in their search for water dainties.

WHERE THE RAVENS FLY

Fork Lake introduces the ramble to another scenery. Here settlement has modified the landscape to a limited extent for many years. The old farmhouses among their apple orchards humanize the wild forest and the rude hills. The sound of axe and saw rings through the alleys of the woods. The wood trails lead eventually to home and the cows stray through the clearings to the music of their tinkling bells. It is scarcely

an agricultural country, but it has a charm of wild life just sufficiently touched by human hands to make it a gathering place for the wild birds.

How far removed it is from the tamer life of the lowlands is forcibly suggested by the sound that suddenly greets me from the tree-tops. It is the harsh croaking of a pair of ravens passing overhead. These huge "crows," for such they really are, are by no means common birds. They do not congregate together in numbers as the common crows; usually they are found in pairs. Even at a considerable distance they may be recognized by two things: first, their voices, which resemble brooking rather than crowing, and are not inaptly described as croaking; and next, the habit they have of tumbling head over heels in the air while flying. This feat is, of course, not done constantly, but when seen in performance by one of a pair of large black birds it may be set down as the play of a raven. This instinctive playfulness has helped to make the raven a favorite pet where it can be procured, readers of "Barnaby Rudge" know all about that. To this must be added the raven's remarkable power of

mimicry, which enables it to reproduce with great fidelity human speech. Like the magpie it becomes mischievous in captivity and develops a perfect mania for secreting things, to the bewilderment of the owners of both bird and property. This almost human touch, taken together perhaps with the bird's love of carrion, which has made it in the past one of the accomplices of battle and death by violence, may have led to the almost universally superstitious respect paid to it in olden days, giving to the possessor of one a very unique place among his fellows.

It is very fitting that in this place of quiet retreat where the raven flies croaking overhead and the wren twitters from the fallen logs I should come across two grandsons of the late Mr. F. S. Mitchell, who brought to the forests and hills of the Highland district the love of birds he had developed in the Old Land. I sincerely hope that the friends of our feathered neighbors will always remember one who turned his Millstream property into a "bird sanctuary."

I find that one of the brothers is driving over Durrant's Road to Tod Inlet, and so with him I start north again. Past the hair-raising curves of this picturesque thoroughfare and up and down its innumerable hills we go. The lakes fly by, Second, Third, Fourth, Durrant's in that wilderness of country that flanks Mount Wark. If we add Heal, Killarney, Prospect, Malby, Fork and Fizzle, we have an oval of lakes about the mountain's broad shoulders.

BY TOD INLET

How quiet Tod Inlet looks in the late afternoon! The woods to the left of the descending road are brightly colored with the varying reds of the dogwood. The village seems as if perched on the edge of some vast void of space, so dark lies the Inlet under the shadow of the Partridge Hills. It is a delightful surprise to find that the pleasant little tea-room at the entrance to the Gardens still extends a hospitable welcome though the last summer tourist is faded and gone.

After a cup of tea and a rest I stroll along the road that leads past the village through what used to be the Chinese quarter and towards the second quarry. But first I turn aside to cross the little stream that forms the lower end of the government ditch draining the valley north of Prospect Lake, and climb the hillside by a steep winding trail. It is some fifteen years or more since I traversed it and the growth of vegetation has altered it beyond recognition.

THE SWAN UPON ST. MARY'S LOCH

Floats double, swan and shadow.

Those of my readers, and I hope they are many, who are subscribers to the Canadian Geographical may well remember an interesting illustrated article on "Water Pictures" in which Miss Macmillan gave some fantastic designs derived from the clear shadow of rocks and their accompanying trees in the clear waters of Georgian Bay and of Indian design. Well, here in the old quarry suggests a relation between these and the origin pond with its walls of marble and domomite and andesite such a pictured grotesque presented itself in the falling light. Deeper and deeper grew the shade of that sheer hillside the Partridge Hills present to the village; all detail of the countless trees rising spire above spire became lost in the dark indistinctness in which the cloud-obscured sky and the thin vapors were enveloping the landscape. Then over the crest of the long rise of cement road came the bus, and the return to the city began.

Reconstruction of First Glider Recalls Inventor Who Got His Idea From a Bird Fifty Years Ago

By SHERMAN MONTROSE

RECONSTRUCTION of the Gull, first heavier-than-air craft to carry man aloft and forerunner of the modern multi-motored airplane, by a group of engineering students here, has brought vividly to mind the adventures and exploits of that pioneer of the air—Prof. John J. Montgomery of Santa Clara.

According to most chronicles of those early days in man's conquest of the air, Montgomery is given credit as the first man to ride the air on wings. In 1884, twenty years before the Wright brothers, Montgomery, then a lonely and misunderstood inventor of twenty-six, sailed 600 feet down a hillside near Otay, Cal., in a home-made glider resembling a seagull.

Although Otto Lilienthal, the great German pioneer, is generally referred to as the trail blazer in gliding, Montgomery made his first successful flight in a home-made glider seven years before Lilienthal got off the ground.

As a boy, Montgomery was intensely interested in conquering the air. He was a pioneer in the field. With no precedent to go by, no rules of dynamics or teachings to go by, he was entering an uncharted trail.

His first experiments were with pieces of tin hurried into the air. One day a tin struck a tree in flight, ascended, described a perfect loop and then struck another tree with considerable force.

Upon examination Montgomery found that the tin had bent in striking the wood and the body of the "wing" became curved. In later years he said that the weird action of this piece of tin led to the use of the curved wing on his historic glider. This same form of wing is still in use on airplanes throughout the world.

Montgomery continued his experiments. He captured and shot many varieties of birds and studied their flights in an effort to find the secret of wing. He found that of all birds, the gull and the pelican had the greatest gliding range. One day he noted a flock of 100 pelicans gliding over the waters of the Pacific without apparent effort. He reasoned that these birds were supporting over 1,200 pounds and



Above is one of the strange contraptions in which man first tried to conquer the air. John J. Montgomery, pioneer flier, is standing in the center and Edward L. Maloney, parachute jumper, is at the right. Below is the reconstructed Gull. In the circle is a close-up of Montgomery.



that the entire secret lay in the wing curvature.

In 1883 he built his first glider. A huge flapping wing arrangement controlled by arm power, it did not get off the ground. Two more failures followed, and Montgomery was convinced that his theories of flight were wrong.

More studies of birds were made. In

1884 he constructed the first heavier-than-air craft ever to ride the wind. A single curved wing, was twenty feet long and covered with silk. A movable tail directed up and down motion and the operator shifted his weight from side to side to steer the contraption.

Before dawn on the morning of April 17 of that year, Montgomery and his

brother James piled their glider on a haystack and started for a long hill near Otay, Cal.

Arriving at the crest of the hill, Montgomery set in the saddle and his brother gave the glider a sharp snap with a long rope. The glider soared off into the air. For 600 feet it maintained an even keel then settled to the ground as gracefully as a bird.

Two more successful flights were made that day, but on the fourth attempt the glider fell off on one wing and was badly damaged. Montgomery was unhurt.

After a number of flights with his machine, Montgomery sought better methods of keeping the plane in the air. He constructed a motor, but the soft hand-made castings burned out before the motor had run an hour.

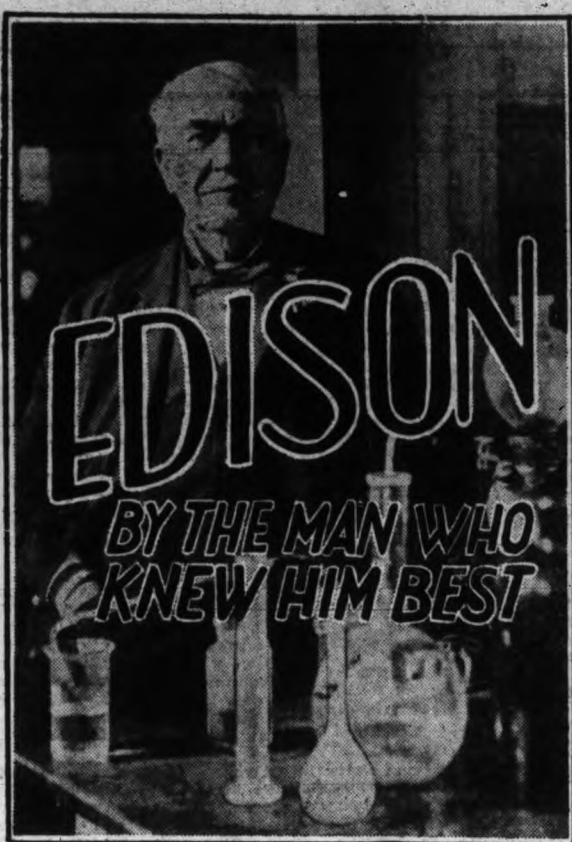
Then the pioneer hit upon a hand-operated propeller. This he would operate as a bicycle pedal. In theory it worked, but Montgomery found that it required all his sense of balance to keep the plane in the air without operating the crude "prop."

He made a second glider with hinged aleron on the rear of the wings—this in 1885, a quarter-century before aleron balanced wings came into common use.

BY NOW Montgomery had completed his education and had become professor of physics at Santa Clara College. In 1906 he constructed a full-size tandem monoplane and laid plans for the most ambitious glider attempt ever made by man. On April 28, 1900, people gathered to see Daniel Maloney, a professional parachute jumper, embark on this ambitious attempt.

In tow of a hot-air balloon, the glider was towed 4,000 feet above Santa Clara College before Maloney cut loose. For twenty minutes he dipped, soared, spiraled and dived—sometimes at a speed estimated at sixty-eight miles an hour. After an eight-mile trip he landed with scarcely a jar at the point of take-off.

Montgomery continued his glider experiments and paved the way for many airplane improvements until his untimely death in 1911, when he suffered an attack of vertigo while testing a glider.



Editor's Note—This is the second of the exclusive series on Thomas A. Edison by Major William Joseph Hammer, his scientific associate and lifelong friend, who reveals the human side of the great inventor. Last Saturday, in *The Victoria Times*, Major Hammer began his story of the early days at the wizard's Menlo Park laboratory where he went to work for Edison in 1879.

By WILLIAM JOSEPH HAMMER

Noted Scientist and Lifelong Associate of Thomas A. Edison, as Told to Willis J. Ballinger (Copyright, 1931)

PEER IN on Thomas A. Edison in the year 1879 on the second floor of that humble little frame building at Menlo Park, N.J. If you associate appearance with greatness you are going to be shocked. If you have been reading some of those success sketches of a lot of the little men who are made to appear so important you will probably have some definite notions about how the successful man should appear.

Where is the great roll-top desk? Where are the secretaries that conduct you from passageway to passageway until you finally reach the sanctum of the big shot? Where is the masterful gaze which has awed so many? Where is that cultivated modesty which tries to put you at your ease while you gaze at say Q. Craxkus Kunkum, the great president of Sausages, Inc.? Where, in brief, are the outward labels of all that inner greatness?

You will behold a man whose clothes were rarely pressed. He often slept for two weeks at a time in the laboratory, though his house was only a stone's throw away. His hair was generally tousled. His shirt was usually open. He rarely wore a tie. On his head was a battered straw hat. When he slept he curled up on a laboratory table with a book for a pillow. He firmly believed that five hours' sleep was ample for the industrious man. He often repeated, this now famous dictum to Major Hammer. Buttons were not infrequently missing. And if you did not know it was Edison, you might think him any hick from the country store. Only when you engaged him in conversation would you become aware of the keenness of the mind that lurked behind this abandoned exterior.

As a "boss" he knew nothing about the modern art of differentiating himself from his henchmen. He did hauling when there was hauling to do. He worked the presses. He cleaned out his own bottles. He pressed no buttons nor waited to be waited on. And this was Edison practically all his life.

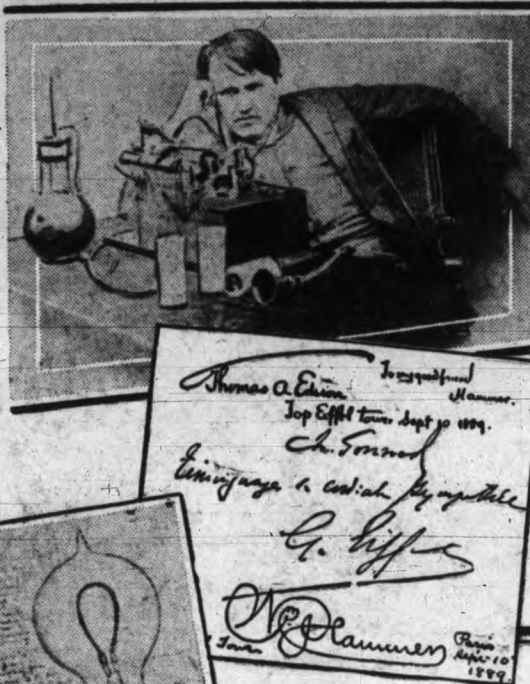
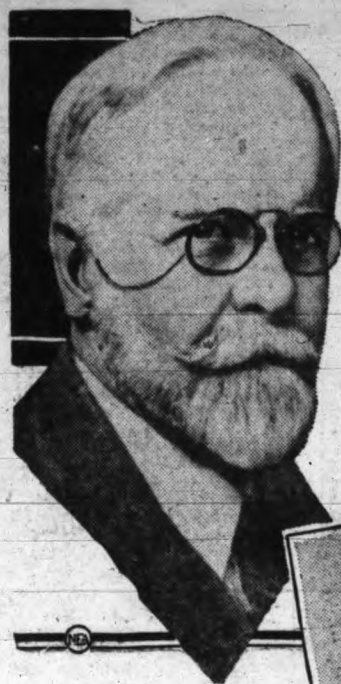
WHEN he married for the second time his personal appearance perked up. He married Mina Miller, the daughter of Meyer Miller, the originator of the Chautauqua assemblies and a man of wealth. His daughter was a very cultured lady. Up to this time he had never had on a full dress suit, nor worn a plug hat, for that matter ever seen a cutaway. After his marriage with Mina Miller a revolution began in many of his habits. His shoes were shined, his pants were pressed and his collar began to associate with a tie. While he never achieved any degree of dapperness, he did progress beyond the point of untidiness. Fundamentally, however, the change was only skin deep. To his last hours Edison had an intense dislike of putting on "dog" or trying to make an appearance. Major Benton, a close friend of Edison's in his later days, tells about his deeply rooted affection for the unostentatious. Here is the story—take a look at the man:

EDISON is riding on a train. He is now world famous and has begun to be unavoidably surrounded by subordinates who seek to cultivate in him a manner suiting to his reputation. Edison has seated himself in the smoker and is busy talking with the railroad and Pullman conductors. The negro porter hovers delightedly in the background. Edison is chatting like any denizens of Squash Hollow at the store round table and swapping viewpoints. A member of his entourage appears and suggests that he go in the car and take possession of his private quarters and subtly intimates that as a great man Edison must be protected from chance acquaintances. Edison replies: "Aren't these people good enough? They suit me." He stays in the smoker.

THE TROUBLED-HAIRED Edison during the early days at Menlo Park.

Work and Gayety Mix in Laboratory Where Modern Civilization Was Born

Wizard Frolicked With Men at Gay Midnight Feasts After Hard Day's Grind, Then All Went Back To Work First Highly Profitable Invention Brought \$40,000 to Edison Who Then Did Not Have "Enough Money to Buy A Chaw of Tobacco;" More Intimate Recollections of Menlo Park Now Told for the First Time



Using an old photograph of Edison's laboratory to supply material for his background, Artist Joe King has sketched with great fidelity this scene of one of the merry midnight parties described by Major Hammer in to-day's story. Note the organ, left, on which Edison played old-time songs while he and "the boys" sang in the old days.

In to-day's story, Major William Joseph Hammer, above, noted scientist and lifelong friend of Edison, tells how he went to work for the great inventor at his Menlo Park laboratory in 1879. At the right is a page from one of Major Hammer's old notebooks, showing a sketch of the first successful incandescent

lamp and also card bearing autographs of Edison, Eiffel, Gounod (composer of "Faust," "The Marriage of Figaro," etc.), made for Major Hammer at a dinner given to Edison by Eiffel on September 10, 1889. Above, at the right, is an early posed picture of Edison in his Menlo Park laboratory.

Major Hammer recalls vividly his first meeting with Edison, at which time the inventor cautioned him about the unlimitedness of the work at Menlo Park. It was in December, 1879, and at that time Major Hammer was a boy of nineteen. Young Hammer got past the outer office of Menlo Park, proceeded to the laboratory building in the rear, walked up one flight of stairs unaccompanied and suddenly came across Edison seated at a table alone. Resolutely he stated his mission:

"I want a job," said Hammer. "I don't know anything about the business, but I want to get into the game and I don't want anything until I can make my services worth something." Edison looked the intruder over penetratingly. "Sit down. I like your style," said Edison. "A lot of fellows come down here and think there is a halo around the place—what are they going to get

and what are their hours. I tell them they don't get anything and that we work all the time."

THERE is no doubt that Edison would have been horrified at the thought of time and a half for overtime. He hated clock watchers and surrounded himself only with workers whose enthusiasm for their tasks was so great that fatigue rarely got in any real kicks.

Far into the night his small corps of technicians labored on the unsolved mysteries of electricity. Men would nod at their work. Some would let their head fall down on their arms before a bench and doze off. Or along with their chief they would stretch out on a laboratory table.

There was, however, a silver lining to this grinding toil. The men loved their work. Edison dealt with problems that fired the imagination and

all became as excited as children when the first clue to a scientific mystery appeared. But, in addition, there were the famous midnight feasts at the laboratory and for pictures this was a coup de grace.

THOMAS A. EDISON was always a hearty eater and all dishes were favorites with him. When laboratory work had gone on past midnight great baskets of delicious fried chicken, mince pies, great pails of milk and coffee were fetched from a neighboring farmhouse and a table spread. All this was furnished by Edison. And about the festive board Edison, the inventor, disappeared completely and Edison the man held forth.

Edison loved a good story. Anyone with a good story to tell was privileged to interrupt his profoundest thoughts and the midnight revelers

old Biblical aphorism. Charles was a very highly educated man, a physicist and general scientist. He became shocked at what he considered the vulgarity of some of the raconteurs the first time he sat down to a midnight feast. Finally he imagined he could not stand the strain on his tummy.

Clark took his food and went over and sat down on the other side of the laboratory. Upon the great mathematical physicist, managed to slide up to him and told him that if he did not come off his high perch he would never get along at Menlo Park. But the rest of the boys passed so many jokes and wisecracks in a direction until poor Charlie prayed for the night's work to finish.

The next evening, however, a complete revolution had been worked in his soul. Arising from the table he nearly knocked everyone flat by challenging the chairman with a tale that hit the spot. With hopes of pie the boys dragged the chairman from his throne and with Charlie mounted on their shoulders finally slammed him in the seat of the mighty.

AT THESE midnight feasts when the meal was over there was generally some singing. In one corner of the laboratory Edison had installed an organ. He had a fondness for this kind of musical instrument, and while he did not whistle, he often sang. His favorite songs, however, were not likely to help one out of a state of mental depression. He went in for the sad songs, and Major Hammer says they were terribly sad. One of his favorites was "My Poor Heart Is Sad With Its Weeping." At times Edison would play the organ himself.

After vocal refreshment, boxing gloves were often brought out of the corner, and Edison could often be seen standing on a chair yelling like a schoolboy when one of the scientists was smacked down. Then came the resumption of work. It often went far into the early hours of the morning. Some would succumb to sleep while others plugged away with unabated interest. The bodies of these young men seemed made of iron.

ONE of the favorite laboratory jokes was to arouse the sleeper in various ways. The "boys" had put their mechanical ingenuity into a very novel alarm clock. It consisted of a soap box on the side of which had been mounted a cog wheel. The wheel was turned by a handle from the outside. Resting on the cog wheel was a barrel staff which made an infernal racket. This was known as the "corpus reviver." It would be rolled alongside a slumberer and when the crank was turned he generally thought the noise of hell had been cut loose.

If such an arrangement as the "corpus reviver" were not subtle enough, there was a fluid. When spilled on a piece of paper and put under the chair of a sleeper spontaneous combustion occurred. The drowsy usually catapulted out of his seat and raced for the nearest water to sit down in while the room rang with laughter.

Not only were there no hours in the Edison laboratory, but there was also no ordained day of rest. This was due to the fact Edison never worried about bromides and fire or orthodox religion. Everyone but Major Hammer worked seven days a week and the day he secured his day of rest nearly resulted in his discharge.

ONE Saturday morning Major Hammer and a chap named Poinier were working in the laboratory together. Poinier was a very nice young

chap who had a very definite distaste for soiling his hands. On this particular morning Edison stumbled up the stairs to the laboratory and leaning on the railing with his arms crossed before him he eyed Poinier. Suddenly he said: "Poinier, I want you to come do to-morrow."

Poinier replied: "Why, to-morrow Sunday, Mr. Edison."

Edison said: "What of it?" to which Poinier rejoined: "I don't work on Sunday."

Edison thereupon waved his arm before him and said: "Good-bye, good-bye." Then he turned to Hammer a looking him squarely in the eye, said: "Hammer, I want you to come do to-morrow."

Hammer, who was a great churchgoer, with his heart in his mouth nevertheless, answered firmly: "Not work on Sunday, either."

Edison drew his eyelids down very narrowly and then suddenly wheeled about and went downstairs with a saying a word. Hammer took his day of rest and when he came back Monday morning fully expected that had been fired. No one said a word to him and from that day on he was the only man in the Edison out who was accorded the privilege not working on Sunday.

THE Edison laboratory had two peculiarities. One was a big St. Bernard dog that followed Edison around. It was called after William Wallace, a noted pioneer in electricity. There was, also, a coon. Major Hammer used frequently to chain the coon up in the part of the laboratory where he was working.

The coon was not hard to amuse to keep quiet. Major Hammer would simply spill a puddle of quicksilver before him and the coon would spend hours in perfect contentment while he scooped and rescooped the quicksilver with his almost human hand, trying to get a grip on it. The coon hardly is closest to man's, says Major Hammer. The coon's mentality was so low that the quicksilver slipped through his persistent clutches, it would return for a fresh grasp, it was invariably undiscouraged.

EDISON'S deafness has been a counted for in numerous explanations. None of them are accurate. Hammer says. The favorite one that Edison's deafness was due to an overwork on the telephone and telegraph. But one day Edison told Hammer the real cause.

When Edison was only a stripling fifteen years, in fact—he was standing outside of a freight car one day. A burly railroad man in the car above him reached out, grabbed him by the ears, and lifted him into the car. This ruptured his eardrums and late destroyed his hearing entirely.

Whether or not Edison considered his deafness a handicap in his work or to his happiness is revealed in two statements he made to Major Hammer. One day he grabbed Major Hammer forcibly by the arm and said that he wished more than anything that he could hear. He said that he would be glad to take every invention he ever made and every dollar that he had from all his inventions, pile them up and give it for his hearing.

At a later date he said something diametrically opposite. "I would not give up my deafness for anything," Edison said to Hammer on this occasion. "You see, Hammer, I don't hear the book agents or the insurance men or a lot of other interrupting talk. My deafness is really the key to my ability to concentrate. It makes it possible for me to work in perfect quiet."

Tallest Hotel In the World, New Waldorf, Receives Legacy of Legendary Name

By GENE COHN

DECOROUS and genteel, old Mme. Waldorf, who dwelt for many years in Fifth Avenue, New York, until the mighty Empire State building sprouted from her historic site, has become the proud mother of another handsome, broad-shouldered young giant.

And old gents and ladies of the Mauve Decade, who "knew the Waldorf," gaze in wonder at the gargantuan new Waldorf-Astoria and sigh—"Who ever would have thought?"

They recall that it was only about forty years ago that Peacock Alley swarmed with New York's swankiest for the opening of the historic Waldorf. And what a high-hat event that was, my lady. The opening dinner cost \$5 per ticket—and did this figure bring a gasp or two? Of course, it was for charity, and a certain amount of champagne was to be included and Mrs. Vanderbilt passed up a musicale to be there—which made it almost worth even a five spot.

The new Waldorf opens with a telephone service that would serve a city of 25,000; with a train siding from Grand Central station, from which guests can step, if riding in a private car, directly into an elevator, with an

army of page boys and bell boys with red marble and Morocco and a bigger, perhaps better, Peacock Alley; with every conceivable sort of gadget, 2,253 rooms and forty-seven floors.

The main ballroom occupies almost a square block and is outfitted like a theatre, with boxes and a mechanically operated stage, which can be removed from sight by the pressure of a button and brought back by the pressure of another. There is a roof garden that removes its roof automatically in nice weather, and covers it over again with a ceiling of stars and skies. There is a backgammon room, which will be occupied by several hundred of the society folks who have adopted this game. There is a combination bridge and dining room in which the decorations are exact replicas of furnishings brought around the Horn in clipper ships. There is a Don Quixote room, done by Bert, the famous artist.

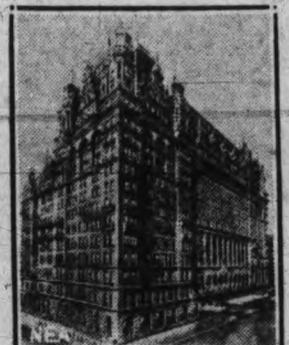
Above the twenty-eighth floor, a residential section begins. The luxury of these is peaked by the "state apartment," set aside for the most distinguished guests. The rental is a mere \$125 per day. There are five stories devoted to mechanical contraptions which make the wheels go round.

The gents who want to go golfing, or yachting or fishing, can make their arrangements without rising from a table in the club room. On the walls are colorful maps of all the better known country clubs, boat harbors and such in the New York vicinity.

There are some thirty ball rooms, of various sizes and styles of decoration. Banquets and parties that will not be held for five years before the building had been completed.



Dominating the more swanky reaches of upper Park Avenue . . . the new Waldorf is 625 feet tall . . . a poem in white stone, capped by two aluminum-plated, beacon-lit towers.



The Old Waldorf

Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1931

Mr. and Mrs. -

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.





Bringing Up Father

Registered U. S. Patent Office



THE VAN SWAGGERS
By **Russ COESTOVER**
Registered U. S. Patent Office



Tillie the Toiler
Registered U. S. Patent Office





WE GOT THE DOG AN' ROPE ALL FOR A NICKEL!

WHATT A BARGAIN! THE DOG ALONE IS WORTH A NICKEL!

Regular Fellers

by Gene Byrnes



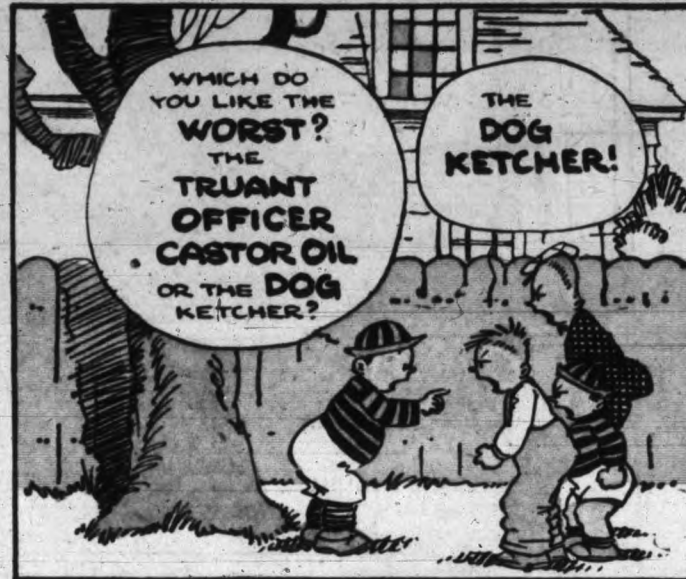
THE DOG KETCHER IS AROUND THE CORNER AN' THEY'RE CLEANIN' UP THE NEIGHBORHOOD! THEY TOOK COMLAUF'S DOG AN' CASEY'S PUP AN' WEINBOCKLE'S LIVER-WURST-TERRIER AN'.....



I HATE THE DOG KETCHER!

SO DO I!

AN' ME TOO!



WHICH DO YOU LIKE THE WORST? THE TRUANT OFFICER, CASTOR OIL OR THE DOG KETCHER?

THE DOG KETCHER!



AW WHY DONTCHA LET IM GO MISTER?

HUSH UP!



I WISHT I HAD THE KEY I'D LET THOSE MUTTS OUT QUICKER'N LIGHTNIN'!

GOSH! I FEEL SORRY FOR THOSE POOR MUTTS!



I'D JUS' LIKE TO BE GENE TUNNY AN' THEN HAVE THE DOG KETCHER DARE ME TO FIGHT IM!



HEY MISTER! THERE'S SOME GREAT BIG DOGS AROUND THE CORNER AN' THEY HAVENT GOT ENNY LICENSE!

WHERE 'BOOTS!



FOUR OR FIVE OF EM LYIN' DOWN RIGHT AROUND THE CORNER! YOGHTA SEE THE SIZE OF EM!



SO THAT'S THE KINDA FELLER YOU TOINED OUT TO BE! THE DOG KETCHER'S PET!

WAITLL I TELL AGGIE RILEY ON THE TATTLE-TALE!

WAITLL I TELL THE FELLERS IN SCHOOL N EVERY BODY!



WE'LL SPRING ON EM SUDDEN LIKE AN' IF THEY START ANY ROUGH STUFF JUST SHOOT 'EM



HOT DOGS JUMBO SIZE 10¢ EACH

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